The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5088. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Proposed Treaty to Replace the September Convention.

Italy Sends a Minister to the Republic of Mexico.

Passage of the Army Reorganization Bill by the Corps Legislatif.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Negotiations Between France and Italy for a Treaty to Replace the September Convention Nearly Concluded.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The Vienna *Debatte*, a journal of a semi-official character, asserts that the negotiations between France and Italy for a new treaty in regard to Rome, to replace the September Convention, have been rapidly progressing, and are now nearly concluded.

AUSTRIA.

Intended Reduction of the Standing Army.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The Government is making preparations to reduce the number and expenses of the standing army. The position of Commander-in-Chief is to be abolished, and the employment of pension officers in the service will be discontinued.

ITALY.

Appointment of a Minister to Mexico.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Italy is the first of the European Powers to recognize the restoration of the Mexican Republic by a diplomatic appointment. Signor SCOVASSO, now Consul-General at Bellgrade, has been appointed Minister of Italy to the Republic of Mexico, and will leave at an early day for the Mexican capital.

FRANCE.

Passage of the Army Reorganization Bill.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 14—Evening.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day the bill for the reorganization of the army was finally passed by a vote of 199 to 60.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Servian Government Censured for its Warlike Policy and Military Preparations.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

La Liberté says France and Austria have sent a joint note to Servia censuring that Government for its warlike policy and for the extraordinary military preparations which are being carried on in that country. Lord STANLEY, on the part of Great Britain, has also addressed a communication of a similar nature to the Servian Government.

RUSSIA.

Denial of the Report Relative to a British Protest Against Alleged Intrigues in Roumania.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, Jan 14.

The *Journal de St. Petersburgh*, the official organ of the Imperial Government, denies there is any truth in the statement that Lord STANLEY, the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Cabinet here protesting against the alleged intrigues of Russian agents in Roumania.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Telegraph Employes Arrested for Alleged Fenianism Released.

LONDON, Jan. 14—1:20 P. M.

The employes of the Magnetic Telegraph Office, at Belfast, Ireland, who were recently arrested for alleged Fenianism, were brought up in that city yesterday for examination. Nothing whatever was elicited to sustain the charges against them, and they were accordingly set at liberty.

Suit Commenced for $1,000,000 in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

A suit for very heavy damages will shortly come before the Circuit Court in this city, brought by GEORGE POMEROY, of New-York, against W. H. BENTON, of St. Louis. From the deposition in the case it appears that POMEROY and BENTON entered into copartnership in May, 1858, to carry on the wholesale dry-goods business in St. Louis for four years, each party to share equally in all the profits and losses, and no speculation to be entered into without mutual consent and mutual benefit. The plaintiff further states that defendant went to New-York in January, 1865, to purchase plaintiff's interest in the business, which the latter sold on representations, made by defendant under oath, of the condition of affairs of the firm. The plaintiff now avers that all BENTON's representations were false; that he (BENTON) had dealt largely in Government vouchers, using the money and credit of the firm (POMEROY & BENTON) for that purpose, from which he realized a profit of a million of dollars, for no portion of which has defendant ever accounted for. It is further stated that defendant also bought and sold whisky and other articles of merchandise, and a large amount of negotiable paper, from which he realized a net profit of $625,000, only crediting the plaintiff with a small portion of the profits accruing from the sale of the paper. The plaintiff claims damages in the sum of one million of dollars. WM. H. BENTON is a very heavy dry-goods merchant here, and the suit will excite a good deal of interest.

Inauguration of the Mayor of Quebec—Destitute Fishermen of Nova Scotia.

QUEBEC, Canada, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

JOHN LE MESURIER, the new Mayor, took his seat in the Council last night, and subsequently entertained the members of the Council at a dinner given by his Worship in honor of his inauguration.

Eight seamen of the wrecked ship *Woodstock* have arrived here from Mont Louis. Five were left behind, being too ill to travel.

The citizens of Halifax have held meetings and resolved to solicit assistance from the people of Quebec and Ontario for the distressed fishermen of Nova Scotia, the fisheries having completely failed, and the fishermen are in a state of destitution almost incredible.

Maine State Temperance Convention—Legislative Caucus.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The State Temperance Convention was held in this city to-night, and organized by electing Hon. N. G. HITCHBORN as President. It will be in session two days, and is held for the purpose of keeping the present Prohibitory law upon the statute-book.

At a Convention of the Republican members of the Legislature, held this evening, Hon. NATHAN G. HITCHBORN, of Stockton, was renominated for State Treasurer for the current year.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The South Carolina Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The temper and expressions of influential delegates in the Convention which assembled to-day, indicate that its proceedings and action will be of a more moderate and conservative character than those of the Reconstruction Conventions already held in other Southern States. Gov. ORR arrived in Charleston to-day, and has been freely consulted by many of the delegates. He will remain in the city during the session of the Convention, and will use his influence to induce the adoption of such a Constitution as shall be acceptable to Congress, and yet not injurious to the material interests of the State.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The Reconstruction Convention, composed of fifty-three whites and sixty-three colored delegates, met, in pursuance of Gen. CANBY's order, at noon to-day. Ninety-two delegates, constituting a quorum, were present.

Mr. L. J. ROBINSON, of Columbia, was chosen temporary Chairman.

The day was consumed in the examination of the credentials of delegates. A permanent organization will probably be effected to-morrow. The choice for a permanent President lies between Collector A. G. MACKEY, of Charleston, and B. F. WHITTEMORE, a Massachusetts man, hailing from the Darlington district.

The proceedings to-day were quite orderly.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The State Convention met, agreeably to Gen. CANBY's order, to-day, at Commons Hall. Eighty-five delegates answered to their names. A temporary organization was effected, by calling R. W. KING, of Lenoir, to the chair, and appointing J. P. ANDREWS, of Raleigh, Secretary.

The Georgia Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The Committee on Franchise recommend universal negro suffrage and eligibility to office. They also recommend the disfranchising till January next of all persons disfranchised by the Constitutional Amendment and Reconstruction acts. The Radicals affirm they can carry this. The negro delegates refuse to support the ordinance giving temporary relief to the people against further sales of property under legal process until they see what the Constitution will be. The bonds of the State of Georgia were indorsed to-day by a resolution of the Convention.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

In the Convention to-day resolutions were introduced to draw $60,000 from the State Treasury for *per diem*, and to recommend Congress to donate the public lands to the negroes, and thus give them an opportunity to demonstrate any capacity for self-government they may have.

A resolution commendatory of Gen. HANCOCK was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 123 to 13.

The following was adopted, after the loss of a motion to postpone, by a vote of 64 to 44:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Convention it is unwise and inexpedient to directly or indirectly interfere with the legislation of the General Assembly authorizing the issue of bonds for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of the State.

A motion to add, "and we hereby recognize such bonds as binding on the State." could find no second and was not acted on.

The article on franchise, as reported, gives negroes the right to hold office, and disfranchises, up to the first of January, 1869, all who are disfranchised by the fourteenth amendment, and all unable to register under the Reconstruction acts.

Proceedings of the Mississippi State Convention—Legality of the Convention Asserted.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

In the Mississippi Convention to-day, the President announced the Standing Committees, and Mr. HOLLAND offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The minority report of the Committee on Compensation is believed to be intended as an insult to this Convention, in as much as it declares the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional, and this Convention an illegal body, and a farce, therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the minority of that Committee withdraw from this body which they consider illegal, without compensation, and be obliged to pay their own expenses while here, and in coming to and going from this place.

The day was consumed in debating this resolution, and substitutes were offered therefor.

The following, as a substitute for the above, was finally adopted—49 to 33:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the delegate from Marshall, in the minority report which he has submitted, has violated the spirit and obligation of the registration oath which he claims to have taken.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

In the Convention to-day an article of the Constitution was adopted declaring that Virginia shall forever remain in the Union, and pledging her to resist all efforts to dissolve the Union.

An article was adopted declaring that Slavery in the State is forever abolished.

A resolution from the Republican side inviting Gen. BUTLER to address the Convention was adopted. Another from a Conservative member, inviting Gen. WISE to address the Convention, was offered. At this point a Republican member moved to reconsider the vote inviting Gen. BUTLER, and pending the discussion, and amid motions to adjourn, Gen BUTLER entered the door, and shortly after the Conservative members left the hall in a body with one or two Republicans who had opposed the invitation.

Gen. BUTLER in his speech said there should be as few changes in the Constitution as possible, as few disfranchisements and as few test oaths. With reference to disfranchisement, he thought it should apply to controlling officers of corporations, railroads, &c., the Legislature to have power to remove these disabilities on proof of loyalty. The tax on education should be laid on persons, and other taxes should be borne by persons and property alike. He urged the Convention to be diligent and get through their work soon. Suffrage, he said, could not be taken from a man after it had been granted, but the Legislature might hereafter, as an incentive to education, confer it only upon those who could read and write. After returning a vote of thanks to the speaker, the Convention adjourned.

Louisiana Republican Nominating Convention—The Nominee for the Lieutenant-Governorship Declines.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The Republican Nominating Convention met this evening at 7 o'clock, Mr. CONWAY in the chair. THOMAS W. CONWAY was nominated for Superintendent of Public Education; G. M. BOLDEN, for Attorney-General; G. M. WICKLIFFE, for Auditor, and ATONE DUVAELET (colored,) for Treasurer. DUMAS, who was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor last night, has declined the nomination on the ground that his name was used for the position without his consent, and declining to fill any subordinate position in the Radical Party. His resignation was accepted, and OSCAR J. DUNN, (black,) also an Alderman of this city, was nominated in his stead.

A resolution indorsing CHASE for President was voted down.

The officer sent to examine into the disturbances at Marshall, Texas, reports that but one shot was fired, and that over the heads of the crowd, by a man who was arrested. The Sheriff and his deputy, who were arrested as instigators, were turned over to the civil authorities, and bonded for trial at the next court.

The Republican Nominating Convention last night nominated H. C. WARMOUTH for Governor; Alderman F. E. DUMAS (colored) of New-Orleans, for Lieutenant-Governor, and GEORGE BOVEE for Secretary of State.

The Convention to-day adopted article 74, fixing the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and article 75, defining the qualification and salary of the Judges of the same Court.

Reception by the Knights Templars of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Illinois, Tuesday, Jan. 14., 1868.

The Knights Templars of Apallo Commandery No. One, of this city, entertained their lady friends and visiting knights from various parts of the country at the Tremont House to-night. The ball commenced about nine o'clock, and was one of the most distinguished affairs of the season. The following are among the prominent: Sir Knight V. L. Hurlburt, Grand Commander of Illinois; Sir Geo. Frank Goaley, Grand Commander of Missouri; Sir F. J. Glass, Grand Captain-General of Missouri; Sir A. G. Hibbard, E. C. of Detroit; Commander Sir Chas. Munger, Grand Captain-General of Illinois; Sir A. J. D. Ewood, Commandery of Springfield; Sir Theo. H. Tilton, of Palestine Commandery, New-York; Sir J. N. Platts, of Morton Commandery, New-York.

The New-Jersey Legislature—Both Houses Organized.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Both Houses of the New-Jersey Legislature organized at three o'clock this afternoon. The officers agreed upon in caucus were all appointed, as follows: President of Senate, H. S. LITTLE, of Monmouth; Secretary, JOHN R. CORNISH; Assistant Secretary, O. VANDERHOVEN, of Passaic; Engrossing Clerk, JESSE DIVERTY, of Cape May; and Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. KING, of Burlington. Speaker of the House, A. O. EVANS; Clerk, A. M. JOHNSTON, of Mercer; Assistant Clerk, HORACE F. DRAKE, of Union; Engrossing Clerk, Mr. SAMUELS; and Doorkeeper, BENJ. C. RULOW, of Gloucester.

The President of the Senate urged a short session and retrenchment in the public expenses.

In the House, Mr. JONES, of Middlesex, introduced resolutions to repeal the constitutional amendment in regard to reconstruction which was passed by the extra session in 1866. It was referred to a committee.

The session promises to be a very lively one.

Gen. Meade's Appointments in Georgia—No Taxes to be Collected.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The army officers detailed by Gen. MEADE as Governor and Treasurer of Georgia left this morning for Milledgeville.

It is reliably stated that there are no funds in the State Treasury, all having been removed in view of the probability of such a seizure as the present one.

An order dated the 10th inst. appears from Gov. JENKINS, suspending the collection of all State taxes up to the 1st of May next. The old law authorized such suspensions, and the Convention, by a resolution adopted last December, requested him to use his power for that purpose. The effect of this suspension will be to forbid any collection of the tax imposed by the Convention for the payment of its expenses.

The Maryland Legislature—Vote for United States Senator.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The Maryland Legislature voted for a United States Senator to-day, to succeed REVERDY JOHNSON.

In the Senate there were twenty-five members present, and the vote stood as follows: For Gov. Swann, 8; for W. T. Hamilton, 7; for Ex-Gov. T. W. Pratt, 4; for Joshua Vansant, of Baltimore, 3; for Mr. Archer, 2; and for Reverdy Johnson, 1. None absent.

In the House eighty-six members were present, and the vote resulted as follows: For Gov. Swann, 33; for W. T. Hamilton, 20; for Ex-Gov. T. W. Pratt, 13; for B. G. Harris, (late member of Congress,) 3; for Reverdy Johnson, 1; one absentee; the balance scattering.

Arrests for Commenting on Official Acts at Memphis, Tenn.—Advance of City Scrip.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Messrs. WHITNEY and TAYLOR, of the *Public Ledger*, were arrested to-day by order of Judge HUNTER, of the Criminal Court, for commenting on official acts, and will appear for trial on the 28th inst.

The city scrip has advanced nearly ten per cent. since the late municipal election.

The Massachusetts Legislature—The Excise Question.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

In the Legislature to-day, the Committee on the subject made a report to the House, recommending the repeal of the law establishing the State Constabulary.

A bill was introduced to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Death of Gen. Frederick Steele, in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 13.

Gen. FREDERICK STEELE, late commanding the Military Department of Columbia, died yesterday at San Mateo, of apoplexy.

A snow-storm on Saturday night last covered the roofs of the houses and the streets of this city—a very remarkable occurrence. It was the heaviest fall of snow in San Francisco since 1847.

Disaster in a Sugar Refinery in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The upper floors of the Maryland Sugar Refinery, Dugan's Wharf, gave way last night from the weight of the large iron tanks. One man is supposed to be killed, and two are badly scalded. The damage has not yet been ascertained. The building will be repaired immediately.

Boiler Explosion at Quincy—One Man Killed.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The boiler of Messrs. CLISIDE & BROTHER's flouring mill, at Quincy, Mich., exploded this afternoon. The building is a perfect wreck. SAMUEL HAWTHORN, the engineer, was killed. The loss is $8,000.

A. G. Thurman Elected United States Senator from Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

A. G. THURMAN was to-day elected United States Senator. The vote in the House stood 55 for THURMAN and 49 for B. F. WADE. In the Senate the vote was 19 for THURMAN and 18 for WADE.

Delegates to the Pennsylvania State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The Republicans of Susquehanna County have elected delegates to the State Convention, and passed a resolution in favor of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT for President, and G. A. GROW for Vice-President.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

In the Court of Appeals the Day Calendar for to-morrow embraces the following: Nos. 71, 72, 31, 67, 34, 50, 57, 74, 76, 77, 78, 2½, 4, 61 and 68.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Patents, inclosing his annual report, which was referred and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of citizens of Alabama, praying the removal of certain disabilities. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORGAN presented a petition from citizens of New-York, praying for an appropriation to charter a ship for the relief of starving people in Sweden. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the relief of Gov. PATTON, of Alabama. Objection to its present consideration being made, it was laid over.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill for the better security of the lives of passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill requires all steamers to have at least two lifeboats; if of 500 to 800 tons, not less than four boats; if of 800 to 1,200 tons, six boats; if of 1,200 to 2,000 tons, eight boats; if larger, ten boats; but Supervising Inspectors may require a vessel to carry a greater number of lifeboats than are herein specified, or may authorize the carrying of a smaller number, or the substitution of life-rafts for a portion of the lifeboats, if in their judgment the number of people carried by such vessel render such changes necessary. *Provided*, That all exemptions and substitutions shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and under such regulations as he may prescribe. Further provisions relate to the assignment of crews and passengers to the boats by previous notice, the training of the former in manning and launching the boats, the duty of coxswains to see every night before sundown that his boat or raft is thoroughly equipped with spars, sails, oars and water, and to assigning penalties for the neglect of the requirements heretofore mentioned. The bill also requires every steam vessel of over 200 tons to be provided with pumps or syphons to be operated by steam, independent of the other machinery, and to be of sufficient capacity to employ at least one-fourth of the steam power of the boilers of such steam vessel.

Also, a bill extending the provisions of an act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim swamp lands within their limits, to the State of Nebraska, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE ARMY.

The joint resolution offered yesterday by Mr. WILSON suspending the further appointment of second lieutenants, except graduates of the Military Academy, was reported back from the committee without amendment.

Gen. SHERMAN reported back from the Committee on Commerce the House resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of five to examine and report on meters for distilled spirits, with an amendment adding to the members of said commission the existing commission of the Academy of Sciences.

Also to reduce the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals in the Army of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of providing for the funding and consolidation of the debt of the United States into obligations, whose principal shall never become due, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, and exempt from all taxation, and further to provide for the purchase of such bonds, from time to time, by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the pecuniary ability of the Government may justify. The Committee shall have also to consider the propriety of imposing high discriminating duties upon costly fabrics and luxuries with a view to checking excessive importations and consequent exportation of gold, and reducing the amount of such duties collected to the sum necessary for paying the interest on the debt, and of removing taxes from products of mining.

Also to amend the National Bank Act, so as to permit their establishment without limit as to number, to prohibit all other systems of banking, and to provide for the substitution of National Bank Notes in the place of Treasury Notes now in circulation, with a further provision promoting the return to specie payments, by requiring said banks to hold their reserves in coin, and offering special inducements to banks now existing for the same purpose. Laid on the table.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill to restore the possession of lands confiscated by the authorities of the States lately in rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, his resolution to create a Constitutional Tribunal, composed of one member from each State, to decide questions of jurisdiction between the United States and the several States, was taken up.

Mr. DAVIS continued his remarks, arguing that the powers of the Supreme Court in regard to such questions are inadequate, as well as that the vote in Congress on the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution and similar questions, having been less than two-thirds of the whole number of Senators and Representatives, that amendment is not now a part of the Constitution. He styled the present Congress a mutilated Congress, purposely kept so by the dominant party to continue its power, and in the course of a long argument on States rights claimed that during the insurrection the Constitution could not be amended, nor until the relations of the insurrectionary States to the United States were restored. He took up and combatted the opinion of Judge SWAYNE, that the Civil Rights bill is constitutional, pronouncing it ridiculous and absurd. After commenting on Chief Justice CHASE's course since his appointment and his aspirations to the Presidency, he said that gentleman in dragging his ermine through his notorious Southern tour had filled the Southern people with suspicion, and he pointed to the spectacle of such Judges as he, and Justice SWAYNE, deciding questions arising between them and the United States. The military satraps of indifferent military record, he said, placed over South Carolina, had issued an order forbidding the execution of the judgment of those Justices, and yet the Chief-Justice took no steps to enforce it.

At the conclusion of Mr. DAVIS' long speech, Mr. NYE, alluding to a remark of Mr. DAVIS' in regard to LEE's surrender, said it was a pity he had not surrendered when LEE did. [Laughter.] If the thirty-seven Judges proposed by the Senator's resolution were appointed, of whom he doubtless flattered himself he would be one, to replace the Supreme Court, and if they all made speeches as long as his of to-day on every question that came up, then if they wished to settle those questions in a lifetime, it would be evident that the less the number of Judges, the sooner those questions would be settled. [Laughter.] Referring to an assertion by Mr. DAVIS, questioning the legal ability of Justices CHASE and SWAYNE, he said the former had been educated as a lawyer in this District, at the very feet of Gamaliel, in the office of WILLIAM WIRT, and was a profound lawyer, while the latter, who Mr. DAVIS said, had come from an obscure town of Ohio, came from Columbus, the great focal point from which radiates all the intelligence of that great State, felt even over its borders in the State of Kentucky. Besides, he was a native of Virginia, reared under the influence of that gallant chivalry which always pervaded Virginia, though he had not been as stupidly, willingly blind to his duty as the great mass of them, having had the manhood to shake off the shackles of prejudice of his birthplace and stand by the country as an entity. In regard to a further charge by Mr. DAVIS that Judge SWAYNE was following in the wake of Judge CHASE, with an eye to succeeding him when he assumed the Presidency, Mr. NYE said the length of the Senator's speech had made him forget whence he started. He closed by paying a tribute to the ability and integrity of both Judges.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Mr. RAMSAY asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing several Executive Departments to purchase paper and envelopes of the Treasury Department, and that Department to sell the same without previous advertisement, provided that they can be purchased twenty per cent. lower than in open market. He said the Postmaster-General was about to contract for $100,000 worth of wrapping paper for the Post-offices, on which a saving of twenty or thirty per cent. could be effected in this manner, if he were notified that such a bill was pending.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, thought instead of saving, the bill would involve an expense of $1,000,000. It was quite enough for the Treasury Department to carry on the printing business without manufacturing rags. Not a picayune would be saved. If they had waste paper let them sell it, and not destroy their magnificent building costing $5,000,000, by the erections that would be required for this business.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN rose to a question of order and called for the special order—the bill to prevent further contraction of the currency.

Mr. DRAKE asked what was the reason for fixing the particular period of suspension on the first of July next, as provided by Mr. BUCKALEW's amendment.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the session would be then nearly at an end, and Congress could sufficiently consider this and cognate questions in the meantime.

Mr. DRAKE suggested that perhaps the Senator had another motive. The suspension being cut short at that time, the resumption of contraction might furnish a reason for his and his party's denouncing the Republican Party as causing all the trouble thereby entailed.

Mr. BUCKALEW disclaimed any such intention. If the Senator carried the discussion into this field, it would be his own act.

Mr. DRAKE suggested that the Senator then modify his amendment by making the period the first Tuesday after the 1st of November next.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was in favor of the early resumption of specie payment as very desirable. Alluding to the declaration that a Government receiving greenbacks as money should pay them as money, he said that men who had taken mortgages before the war had been obliged by law since to receive greenbacks, and had thus paid money for them. He would not vote for the finance bill reported by the Committee on Finance, until some provision or further pledge was made to pay bonds in coin. He opposed further contraction, because it would destroy the ability of the people to pay off the debt by limiting capital without decreasing the debt, and he opposed expansion, on the other hand, as being equally an evil.

Mr. BUCKALEW's amendment was lost.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend by providing for the repeal of the law allowing a contraction. He thought the community should not be kept in suspense, but should know that the Secretary of the Treasury could not further contract without authority from Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the amendment was not in order, the proposition having been already voted down.

The Chair sustained the point.

Mr. CORBETT moved to amend by adding the following proviso:

Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from substituting notes payable in gold, coin on demand, in place of an equal amount of legal tender notes, in such manner and at such times as he may deem best for the public interest.

It was lost by a vote of 40 to 1.

Mr. CORBETT believed by this vote the Senate had committed itself against the policy of a return to specie payment. He praised the past policy of the Secretary of the Treasury which they had indorsed when their judgment was not warped by outside pressure.

Mr. STEWARD had lost confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury because of his mistated estimates. A little upward of $500,000,000 of the debt had been paid, and the Treasury had been defrauded of $400,000,000 by taking the Secretary's estimates. It was impossible to levy such enormous taxes as $900,000,000, and at the same time contract the currency. The people could not stand such a burden.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained that no Secretary of the Treasury could make a reliable estimate of expenses before hand.

Mr. CORBETT took the same view, and defended the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment that the suspension of the contraction law shall cease when the current price of gold coin shall be 140 in United States notes for 100 in coin. He hoped it would be accepted by the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN declining, after a few remarks by Mr. CAMERON the amendment was lost—yeas 6, nays 37.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

During the debate the bill in regard to a quorum in the Supreme Court, &c., with the House amendments thereto, came over and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN said the amendments were very important. He thought it unreasonable that a bare majority of any court should declare an act of Congress unconstitutional; it was contrary to reason and common sense. He hoped the Committee would consider whether a three-fourth or four-fifth vote, or even a unanimous vote, should not be required. On that he would express no opinion.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN, to obviate, he said, the criticism of some Senators, moved to amend by inserting the following:

"And the amount of such notes now existing shall not be further reduced until Congress otherwise provide."

Mr. EDMUNDS claimed that the amendment was not in order.

The chair so held, and Mr. SHERMAN said he would offer the amendment when the bill came before the Senate, it being now in committee.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to adjourn.

Mr. SHERMAN called for a division, and the motion was lost—15 to 24.

Mr. SPRAGUE opposed the bill as accomplishing nothing. He favored neither contraction nor expansion, and his course was not dictated by regard for manufacturing interests, but for the interests of the whole country. Interests of money should be subordinated to all other interests of the country. It must be so for its own good. The Treasury of the United States was now a gigantic corporation, tending to establish a monopoly of banking interests to which the people's interests were subordinated. He explained the National banking system to support this view, and said the country was now in a condition similar to that of Great Britain, prior to the establishment of the Bank of England. After alluding to the enormous interest required to be paid by the business men here, as compared with the rate in England, he said the country could only be saved by the establishment of such a bank. He yielded to a motion to adjourn, which was lost, 16 to 17, whereupon he resumed the floor and was proceeding to give his reasons for holding views contrary to those generally held by his section, when, at the suggestion of Mr. TRUMBULL, he again yielded to a motion to adjourn, which was carried, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MCCARTHY asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that the right of expatriation has always been the doctrine of the people and Government of the United States; that protection has been guaranteed alike to all its citizens, native born and adopted; that any neglect or failure to protect American citizens in the proper exercise of their privilege under other Governments was due to the want of firm and energetic action on the part of the Executive branch of the Government, the President, Secretary of State, and other Ministers and appointees abroad; and that Congress will sustain the Executive branch of the Government in a strong and speedy assertion of the rights of all native born and adopted citizens.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, objected to the offering of the resolution, remarking that the House had had enough of that Fenian business.

PERSONAL.

Mr. CARY said that if he had been present yesterday when the vote was taken on the passage of the Judiciary bill, he would have voted in the negative, and Mr. BLAINE said he would have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. ROBINSON made a few apologetic remarks in reference to his holding the floor yesterday, and his appealing from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker remarked that he was never offended with any gentleman for appealing from his decision.

THE SENATE COTTON TAX BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the bill providing for the exemption of cotton from the internal revenue tax, with a recommendation that they be non-concurred in. He said the Committee thought that the bill as amended was worse than no repeal at all.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, thought that the bill was right now. It was enough for Congress to fix the matter for this year, and let the next Congress dispose of it afterward. For his own part, he did not believe in the repeal of the cotton tax at all, but if it was to be repealed, it should be only temporarily. He hoped that the motion to non-concur would not prevail.

Mr. PILE remarked that concurrence in the amendments would defeat the whole object of the bill.

The amendments of the Senate were not concurred in.

DRAWBACK ON COPPER DUTIES.

Mr. PHELPS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revenue laws, as to authorize a drawback for export on copper smelted by the infusion of foreign ores to the extent of the duties paid on such imported ores. Adopted.

LOCAL BOUNTIES BILL.

Mr. HILL offered a resolution for the relief of cities, counties, and townships from the direct tax consequent upon the debt incurred by the payment of bounties in the late war.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM SCHEME.

Mr. VAN WYCK stated that on yesterday, when the vote was taken on the Judiciary Bill, he was absent on business of the Retrenchment Committee. Had he been present he would have voted in the affirmative. He also referred to a communication circulated by the managers of the Gettysburgh Asylum scheme, and disclaimed the charge of "lashing the Postmaster-General and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue." He had merely called for information as to why a scheme that was to enrich its originators should be exempt from tax. It contemplated taking $1,200,000 from the pockets of the people, while the most it proposed to give to the object of the charity was $10,000, leaving $1,190,000 in the hands of the operators to pay for property at fictitious values, and to be divided among the operators. He had alluded to the letter of the Postmaster-General asking his 20,000 postmasters to aid the enterprise as truly benevolent and patriotic, and has insisted that the Postmaster-General had been deceived, and such had proved to be the case. In proof of this he referred to an article in the *Mail*, stating by the authority of the Postmaster-General that he had become convinced that the scheme had been perverted to fraudulent purposes, and he had therefore withdrawn his recommendation.

A GOVERNMENT WHISKY MONOPOLY.

Mr. EGGLESON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of selling to the highest bidder the exclusive right of manufacturing spirits in the United States for the term of ten or more years; such privilege to be sold at not less than $75,000,000 per annum. Adopted.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

Mr. ROSS offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the expenses incurred by the Government in printing and furnishing currency to the National Banks. Adopted.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the bill providing that no money shall be hereafter paid on account of the seizure or impressment of, or for damages or detention of land or water conveyances in the insurrectionary States; or for transportation service, tolls, ferriage, &c., beyond the tariff of prices fixed by the Quartermaster-General, or for the use and occupation of land in the insurrectionary States, for fortification purposes.

On the suggestion of Mr. HOLMAN the consideration of the bill was postponed until next Friday.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a resolution authorizing that Committee to employ a clerk during the session of the Fortieth Congress. Adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to allow to GEORGE W. LANE, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Denver, Colorado, credit to the amount of $4,419, public money, stolen from the Mint without fault or neglect on his part.

After a short discussion the bill was recommitted.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to prevent the further sale of public lands, except under the Preëmption and Homestead laws, and laws for disposing of town sites and mineral lands. Postponed for two weeks.

Mr. JULIAN, also from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause proceedings to be adopted necessary for the entry and sales of the islands of the Great Miami River, in Ohio, with the adjacent lands not heretofore entered, the entry to be made at the minimum price of $2 50 per acre to the present possessor.

After considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Julian, Lawrence of Ohio, Spalding, Mungen, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Indiana, Ross and others, the bill was passed without division.

BILLS REFERRED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. MCCLURG, placing certain troops of Missouri on an equal footing with others as to bounty. To Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

By Mr. ANDERSON, in reference to certain officers of the revenue. To Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRIGGS—Defining the act of March 2, 1867, making appropriations for the repair of fortifications. To Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PRICE—Confirming the title to Little Rock Island, in the Mississippi River. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE—Regulating the use of the franking privilege. To Post-office Committee.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River on the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth, and to provide for the reduction of said reservation. To Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, authorizing the Northwestern Railroad Company and the Leavenworth and Des Moines Railroad Company to construct their roads through Fort Leavenworth to the military reservation. To Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a joint resolution for the relief of settlers on the Osage Indian lands. To Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CLEARER, of New-Mexico—To extend the right of citizenship to certain Mexican citizens residing in New-Mexico. To Committee on Territories.

Also, to facilitate and cheapen the transportation of military supplies in Kansas, Colorado and New-Mexico. To Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, to increase and improve the territorial library of New-Mexico. To Committee on Territories.

Also, to facilitate the transportation of United States supplies and prevent the loss of United States property in New-Mexico. To Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, for the repair, preservation and improvement of the old Place buildings in Santa Fe, New-Mexico. To Committee on Territories.

By Mr. HOLBROOK of Idaho—Granting aid for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Union Pacific Railroad to Idaho, Portland in Oregon, Montana and Puget Sound. To the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WELKER—To fix the compensation of the First Comptroller of the Treasury. To Committee on Retrenchment.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—In reference to contracts with the United States. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. KOONTZ—Amendatory of the act for the relief of certain drafted men. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HIGBY—A memorial of the Legislature of California praying for the relief of settlers in public lands in Ione Valley in said State. To the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky—To authorize the building of a railroad bridge across the Ohio River at Paducah, Ky. To the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

By Mr. TRIMBLE, of Tennessee—To appropriate money for the rebuilding of the Tennessee Blind-schools building. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. JUDD—To fix the compensation of the United States Depository at Chicago. To the Committee of Ways and Means. Also, to amend the Act of Feb. 20, 1845, extending the jurisdiction of District Courts in certain cases over the lakes and navigable waters connected therewith. To the Judiciary Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented communications from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, as follows:

Transmitting communication from the Commissioner of Freedmen, recommending that authority be given by Congress for the transfer to that Bureau of a quantity of dessicated mixed vegetables, now on hand; which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. Transmitting a communication from the Chief of Ordnance, suggesting the removal of the St. Louis Arsenal to Jefferson Barracks Reservation; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also, transmitting a petition of certain members of the late militia of Memphis, Tenn.; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Speaker also presented a communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture in reply to the resolution of the 9th ult. referring to the condition of his Department. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Speaker presented the resolutions of a public meeting held at Syracuse, N. Y., in reference to the rights of American citizens in foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BANKS presented a communication from the Department of State, stating that pursuant to the stipulations of the treaty with Japan of Oct. 22, 1864, this Government had received its share of the indemnity stipulated by that treaty, $600,000 in gold, which amount had been invested in United States registered bonds, and now awaited such disposition as Congress might direct. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The morning hour having expired, the House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Reconstruction.

MINORITY REPORT ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. BROOKS, on behalf of himself and Mr. BECK, presented the minority report. In doing so, he (Mr. BROOKS) stated that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) was also opposed to the bill, though on different grounds; they being opposed to it on principle, and he (Mr. STEVENS) being opposed to it because he did not deem it effective enough, but that it was rather a bill to make a President of the United States than to carry out the objects stated in the bill. Mr. BROOKS thereupon read the minority report as follows:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee of Reconstruction, so-called, submit, among others, the following, as some of their reasons in opposition to the bill:

First—That a Congress *ex parte* asked (first section) to abrogate and destroy all civil State Governments in ten States, four of them, viz.: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, being of the original thirteen that started the Government and created the Constitution, while four others of that thirteen, making eight in all, have just been demonstrating through their popular elections that they "recognize" these civil State Governments and guarantee, as far as the popular voice can, their preservation, not destruction, as legal State Governments. Self-government and representation are cardinal principles of a republic, and solemnly ordained in our Federal Constitution. But this section ignores both, and robs ten States of the Union, and their twelve millions of inhabitants, of all protection from the Judiciary or Executive branches of the Government, while dooming them to a military despotism.

Second—That a Congress thus representing but a part of the people, and that part now in a minority, even if a full Congress in the parliamentary sense of the word would be but one of the three great branches of the Government, with no right, no power to invalidate, or to deny the recognition of the judicial or Executive power, as asserted in the bill. The Executive or judiciary has as much right to proclaim or adjudicate that Congress shall not be recognized as Congress has thus to enact, and as for the Executive and judiciary, both are as much the Government and the creation of the Constitution as the House of Representatives or Senate, and, the Executive elected by the whole people, better represents the principles of popular government than a Senate, the mere arbitrary creation of the States.

Third—That the invalidation or nullification of the Executive and judicial powers in ten States is not only an abolition of the Federal Constitution, but without a direct repeal of it in conflict with the great military acts of 1792, 1795 and of March 3, 1807, putting the army and navy and militia of the United States in certain cases at the disposal of the President; also in conflict with the fundamental judiciary act of 1789; also in conflict with act 4, section 5 of the Constitution, which, while guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government, also guarantees, on application of the civil authorities of the States, protection against domestic violence or invasion, such as is contemplated in this bill.

Fourth—That the second and third sections are in utter violation of the Constitution, act 2, section 2, which declares the President to be "the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States," inasmuch as the General of the army is there authorized to be that Commander-in-Chief, and to remove by his order alone any or all officers of the United States Army, independent of the Constitution and the people elected Commander-in-Chief; and this investiture of a General of the army with this supreme dictatorship is, as if in solemn mockery, set forth to be "to reorganize civil governments, republican in form."

Fifth—That the whole act is revolutionary and incendiary in arraying Congress, but one branch of the Government, against the coördinate branches, in all respects the constitutional equals of Congress, and in some respects the constitutional superior of that Congress, and thereby calculated, if not intended, to involve the whole country in commotion and civil strife, the end of which no human eye can foresee.

JAMES BROOKS, of New-York.
JAMES B. BECK, of Kentucky.

Mr. BOUTWELL called attention to the fact that in the minority report reference was made to the Reconstruction Committee "so-called." He regarded that expression as indecorous to the House.

Mr. BROOKS said he had used the expression because the civil Government in some of the Southern States were in the bill reported by the Committee spoken of as so-called civil Governments. He would, however, strike that word out of the minority report. Speaking of the bill reported by the Committee, Mr. BROOKS said it seemed to him that that bill was mainly designed to elect a President of the United States; to so organize the Southern States as to elect a particular person to be President. In order to give that particular person a sufficiency of power to become President, he was, by this bill, to be made supreme dictator over ten sovereign States and a vast extent of territory from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. If that were the object of the bill it could well be understood, and yet he did not see why it was necessary, in order to do that, to violate the Constitution. In the purpose of settling the Presidency there seemed to be two objects. One was to invest the General of the army with such supreme power that his friends could control his nomination in the National Republican Convention by electing delegates to it of their own preference. The other was to clothe the General of the Army with such vast prerogatives and powers that in their exercise he would be sure to commit political suicide. Thus both the friends and the opponents of that nomination were supporting this bill with purposes entirely different.

Mr. BINGHAM proceeded to explain and advocate the bill, and to reply to arguments contained in the minority report. He said that no one could evade the conclusion that there was now in the country a great and powerful organization always talking about the sanctity of the Constitution, and opposed to-day, as it was eight years ago, to the defence of that Constitution, either by arms or by laws. This was not a contest between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. It was a contest between the friends of the Government of the United States and its enemies, open or covert. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) could not, with all his ingenuity, fail to reëcho in his minority report the voice that came back from the past. The voices that were heard on that floor six years ago declaring that it was unconstitutional to interfere with the assumed sovereignty of States—his own colleague, (Mr. PENDLETON,) who had then argued that there was no power in the Government of the United States to coerce a State—was to-day the accepted champion of the party to which the gentleman from New-York belonged.

Mr. BINGHAM went on to argue that the bill was clearly as constitutional as any act that had ever been passed by Congress. He found authority for it in that clause of the Constitution which declares that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that that presupposed the existence of a government which was to be guaranteed.

Mr. BINGHAM contended that it also applied to the present condition of the Southern States, in which legal government could not be restored without the aid of the Legislative Department of the Government. He was well assured that even the Supreme Court would never challenge the authority of the first section without taking back every decision which that Court had ever made on the subject directly or indirectly.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether this bill investing the General of the army with the powers lodged by the Constitution in the President, was not subtracting to that extent from the powers of the Executive.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that there might be some reason in the objection if the only power given to the President was that he should be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, but the gentleman should remember that the Constitution declares in express terms that the executive power shall be vested in the nation. Congress had, from the very beginning of the Government, conferred the executive power on Marshals, Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, Colonels and Captains. The President was Commander-in-Chief, and was subject to such laws as Congress might pass for the government of the army and navy.

Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested that acts had been passed and signed by Mr. JOHNSON, directing the Secretary of War to detail officers to certain duties, and directing the Secretary of the Navy to detail vessels of war to particular duties, and if the bill now before the House was unconstitutional, so were those bills which the President had signed.

Mr. BINGHAM resumed his argument in favor of the bill, declaring that its object was not to deprive the people of the South of protection, but to hasten the day when, under the protection of the law enforced by the whole executive power of the nation, these States should be reorganized. He declared that those States could never return until in the most solemn forms of law they gave a new and irrepealable guarantee for the safety of the Republic. That was the issue. He trusted in God that no man would strike hands with the party which had attempted to withdraw the great shield of defence which the people had already set up between them and the organizers of the rebellion. He closed with an eloquent peroration, which was applauded on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. LOAN addressed the House in support of the bill, and at the close of his remarks Mr. WOOD obtained the floor, but yielded, in order that the House might adjourn.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. MILLER presented a joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature in reference to a communication between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also, a memorial of citizens of Oswego, New-York, for pensions to the surviving soldiers of the War of 1812, which was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. WARD presented the resolutions of a public meeting in Corning, New-York, denouncing the action of the British authorities, toward American citizens, and demanding the recall of Minister ADAMS and Consul WEST. Also, a petition of the citizens of Corning on the same subject. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BUCKLAND introduced a bill making appropriations for the improvement of the harbor of Port Clinton, Ohio. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, transmitting communications from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, with a report in reference to the contracts for ordnance, &c. Referred to Committee on Ordnance.

Also, a message from the President, transmitting a report of the Commissioners to make treaties with the Indians. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

The Speaker also presented a communication from the General of the Army, with a telegram from Major-Gen. MEADE, commanding the Third District, as follows:

"Unless the pending bill in Congress directing Military Commanders to fill the offices in the States under their command rescinds the test oath in the provision to select qualified voters, I am informed its execution in this district will be entirely impracticable."

Mr. BROOKS inquired how that communication had come before the House.

The Speaker stated that it was sent by the General of the Army.

Mr. BROOKS characterized it as a novelty in legislation for the head of the army to transmit a dispatch for the purpose of influencing the action of the House.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, gave notice of an amendment to the Reconstruction bill, authorizing the State Conventions to enfranchise citizens now disfranchised, who may coöperate with loyal men in restoring their States to their constitutional relations to the Government.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. LOAN introduced a bill to provide levees to secure from inundation the lowlands of Arkansas and Missouri. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Bureau.

MARINE LIGHTS.

Mr. HAIGHT offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the condition of light-houses and other Government buildings at Absecom Inlet, New-Jersey. Adopted.

The House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

The Arrest of Reilly, the Alleged Murderer, in Chicago—His Statement.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 11.

In the *Tribune* of Thursday was reported the arrest of one JOHN REILLY, in this city, on the charge of having killed a Police officer in New-York, on the occasion of the St. Patrick's Day riot, in 1867. We now, in justice to the prisoner, give his statement as follows:

The prisoner claims that he enlisted in New-York in the early part of the war, and served one year in the Ninety-first New-York Regiment. After his discharge he came to Chicago, about August, 1864, with the intent of procuring employment. He had been here but a day or two when the affray occurred in which Sergt. HICKEY was shot. He was not concerned in that trouble further than being accidentally within a few score yards of the scene. He was arrested and taken to the armory, where his watch and chain, worth $85, and $260 in money, were taken in charge by the Police and not returned to him. He was informed while in the lock-up, that he could either go to the Penitentiary or enlist; he chose the latter, and offered to volunteer, but was told that he would have to serve as a substitute. He was taken to the old church (Trinity) and there $1,300 was paid over to some one, but not to him, nor for him. He subsequently gave an order for one hundred dollars to his attorney, as fees, which was paid to the attorney, but beyond $150, no money ever came into the fingers of the prisoner. REILLY joined the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and was discharged honorably at the close of the war, and about seven months since came to Chicago, where he obtained employment in the machine shops of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, and has worked there acceptably as a blacksmith's helper ever since till his arrest. He thought it about time to look after his property, went to the Central Station, asked for it, was told that it was at the armory, went there in company with an officer, and was manacled the instant he was inside the door. He alleges that he was not in New-York at the time of the riot, and, of course, could not be guilty of the crime charged.

In the Common Council of Louisville, on Thursday night, a series of resolutions was adopted declaring that to the people of Kentucky the name and fame of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE are dear, and that his counsel is at present considered valuable as to the concerns both of the State and the Republic, and urging the Kentucky members of Congress to "insist that assurance be transmitted by those at the head of the General Government to the said JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, that he will be free to return home at any time that suits his convenience, and be unmolested by any agent of the Federal Government in resuming the pursuits of civil life or the discussion of the politics and measures of the day." This action was taken because BRECKINRIDGE "has declined to ask for pardon, not being guilty of any crime known to the law," and because this Council, "following the example of the great statesman, refrains to ask it in his name."

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The Inman steamship *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool Jan. 1 and Queenstown Jan. 2, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days later news than was at hand by the *America*.

She is the first arrival under the new postal arrangements, and brings a British mail.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Hard Times at Christmas—Change of Government Needed—The Irish Question—The Capture of the Martello Tower—Manifest of the Limerick Clergy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1868.

A HAPPY NEW-YEAR! My heart goes to bright New-York and its pleasant New-Year's calls, as I sit down to write 1868 for the first time in this great dull London. Yesterday's *Times* had a long sad letter from America—a letter of hard times. If misery loves company, here you may have it in plenty. It can scarcely be called a happy New-Year's in England, for we have neither peace nor prosperity, nor a very bright prospect for either. Two persons died of starvation in London on Christmas Day, and in each case it was the fault of the authorities, who refused the necessary relief. Though there are dozens of societies at work, a stream of subscriptions, clergy sending out Scripture readers and visitors, yet, for the want of a comprehensive organization, some are missed, and so starve. In East London there is a population of a million of people crammed into the wretched streets of a few square miles, sinking lower and lower into the quagmire of pauperism.

It pains me, at this genial season, this happy time for so many, to dwell on the shadows on the side of the great sea, but how can I escape them? How can I help reflecting what is all about me? I open my *Saturday Review* and read:

"Another year of gloom has passed, a year in which England, although spared the last and saddest afflictions of war, and the more fatal and rare epidemical diseases, has gone through most other forms of human misery. It has been a year of great and general pecuniary distress. The iron trade and the shipping trade, two of the greatest branches of English industry, have been in a state of almost complete collapse. In the eastern districts of London and in the mining districts, thousands of families have been slowly sinking in the long struggle against hopeless ruin. Confidence has been utterly destroyed. There is no single part of the civilized world where the pressure of financial difficulties is not felt. In France the great credit societies have utterly broken down. Germany is paralyzed by fear of war, and burdened with excessive investments in American securities. Italy has seen her funds fall to an almost Mexican level. But England has had to go through worse things this year than can be caused by physical catastrophes or pecuniary losses. The whole land has been tainted with a moral poison, and has witnessed the most audacious acts of assassination, murder, and general lawlessness committed in the midst of a peaceful and loyal society. Fenianism, and the Trades Unions of Sheffield, and Manchester, have shown that men with the hearts and feelings of savages, may live and plot and work their will for a time in a country that thinks itself at the head of civilization."

The *Saturday* is not alone in its pessimism. The Manchester *Examiner*, at the close of an article in a similar strain, says:

"We look behind us and we see the gallows; we look before us and we see the gallows. Our minds are full of ideas of caution, vigilance and repression. Our large cities are garrisoned with soldiers; we arm our police with revolvers, and send them on their beats in twos and threes, lest they should be surprised by the assassin; we keep careful guard over every public edifice, over our barracks and magazines, over our dockyards and ships. There are whispers of still more serious precautions; of an Alien Act, or, if that be impracticable, then the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act in England. Our columns are occupied from day to day with the details of the examinations of Fenian prisoners, or of great arrests or of fresh plots. We open our paper every morning anxious to ascertain whether some new outrage is announced, rather expecting it than not, and breathe freely when we find that London was quiet the day before."

The *Daily News* describes the year from which we are just parting as one of disasters and distress. Convulsions of nature, stagnation of trade, the growth of pauperism, criminal outrages—springing not merely from individual depravity, but having their root also in political disaffection and class hatred—commercial frauds and political immorality of the grossest kind have marked its course. Without sharing in Mr. CARLYLE'S belief that England is shooting Niagara, one may admit that unless we take care what we are about we shall presently find ourselves in the rapids.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in its annual review, says;

"Fenianism—the other great feature of the year's events—mingles in its incidents much that is petty, mean and malicious in act, with suggestions of remote perils that extort serious regard. In some of its more obvious symptoms it is a miserable servile war, brought to English homes by Irish Yankee wretches, who take advantage of our mild laws to prepare devilish plots that end in the murder and mutilation of women and children."

CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT NEEDED.

The one thing brought home to Englishmen is, that they need a change of Government—an entirely different system from the one of which they have so long and loudly boasted. The British Constitution has gone to eternal smash. Nobody cares to pick up the pieces. Tory, Whig and Radical are alike discontented with its workings. England and Ireland are alike dissatisfied. It answers neither at home nor in the colonies. THOMAS CARLYLE, MATTHEW ARNOLD, ERNEST JONES and G. W. M. REYNOLDS, attack it with equal vigor. The Fenians spit upon it—the Conservatives are ready to let it slide. A Saturday Reviewer, half in grim fun and half in sober earnest, tells us that:

"Just what might have been expected from experience of the English character is now taking place in the provisional and tumultuary arrangements which are being made, or rather which make themselves, for securing the public safety. It is as in a beehive when a sudden and violent knock is given to the floor-board and entrances to the hive. Out bundle the bees in dark clusters, and even drones—in a confused, angry mass, tumbling over each other, and everyone getting in everyone's way, buzzing and massing in a dreadful state of rage, fury and impotence. It is not that they cannot defend themselves, but that they are so unaccustomed to be bullied that they are perfectly incapable of organized action. So is it with us. We are ready enough to fight for hearths and homes and altars and the British Constitution and the parish vestry, only we don't know how to set about it. And this is not the worst of it. We are so very proud of a victory over a half-forgotten wasp or hornet, as in 1859, that we think the memory of this wonderful defence of the hive will serve us against all domestic danger forever. It was about time that this stupid sense of security should be dispelled. Let us make up our minds distinctly to face one fact. It is this: that things have reached that point that we not only have, but must reckon on the continuance of a reign of terror. Not only the Fenian conspirators, but the whole crowd of desperate and violent men who always hang on the skirts of civilization, know their strength.

Every evil which would befall raw volunteers before an enemy would certainly attend the special constables if we relied upon them for more efficient work than a single day's display of mere numbers, and for what is called a moral demonstration. To depend upon the present flash of public spirit can only tend to foster a false security.

The worst of it is that, as the art of governing has been lost, and the duty of governing has fallen into contempt, the danger will probably overtake us before Atholstan the Unready has got his constable's staff in his hands. A twelvemonth's hints and warnings have been absolutely wasted, and the melancholy spectacle of last fortnight has once more shown in too many quarters the incapacity of the Executive. It is an ungracious task to expose the defects of our police system, but it has thoroughly broken down. There can be no question but that the terrible Clerkenwell catastrophe might have been averted."

You see that there is no need of "the intelligent foreigner" to point out the faults of Englishmen and English institutions. You only need the "confessional unmasked" of the English newspapers. And what an engaging frankness they have! What a generous candor and manly sincerity! But how can they blame the Irish for not loving such a Government, when they love it so little themselves? They think, perhaps, it is abominable—we detest it with all our hearts—but it is good enough for you Paddies, and the only one you can get, anyhow. Bad as it is, they have no doubt that it is the best in the world, and they mean to uphold it by the force of unorganized volunteers and special constables wherever it has gained a footing. Of the Irish question, the *Pall-Mall Gazette* says:

"We walk on a dark and cheerless road, yet there is light in the distance, and every firm and resolute step brings us nearer to it. We must apply ourselves to strengthen by every constitutional means, instead of weakening, the central authority. We must let it be plain to all the world that we will not part with Ireland, neither directly nor indirectly, under the guise of limited self-government. We will not part with her, because, while we firmly believe that she gains by the connection with us, we know full well what danger we should incur through the loss of that connection, which would infallibly throw her into foreign hands."

THE MARTELLO TOWER AFFAIR.

The capture of the Martello Tower near Cork, of which I wrote in my last, was a droll affair. The garrison, and its wives and children, were taking their tea, when the door was burst open by a band of armed Fenians, who presented revolvers, demanded a surrender, and made them give up the keys of the magazine, which they proceeded to plunder in the most deliberate manner. They carried off two or three hundred weight of powder, some shell, and the few small arms in the tiny fortress. They inquired and searched for hand grenades, but found none. When the work was done, they sat down, and had a social chat with the garrison, showed their twelve-chambered revolvers, preached Fenianism, and finally exacted an oath that a certain time should elapse before an alarm was given. Where they came from, or where they went to, has not yet been discovered.

A still bolder dash was that in the mid-day raid on a gun-shop in the busiest street of Cork, a few days after. Eight men quietly entered the shop, secured silence by pointing pistols at the heads of the master of the shop and his two assistants, filled their bags with revolvers and ammunition, and escaped, without a trace of them being discovered, or any clue to their identification.

These latest outrages have not been attended with any loss of life, and though they cause alarm, they inspire no feeling of horror. Such an event as the tragedy at Clerkenwell would be a heavy blow to the most hopeful rebellion. It has thrown great odium upon Fenianism; but the suspicion of a different origin is widely entertained. People say, the Fenians may be wicked enough for anything, but they cannot be such fools. Strangely enough, two similar calamities have so closely followed that at Clerkenwell as to partially soften its effect upon the public mind—the nitro-glycerine explosion from gross carelessness at Newcastle, and the blowing up of three buildings of a huge gunpowder factory down the river. By the latter accident, eleven men were instantly blown into pieces so small that part of a leg and foot are the only remains discovered. They were eleven picked men, and leave eleven widows and twenty-nine orphans. There is no suspicion of a Fenian origin to this calamity.

There is a strong disposition to drive the Irish out of England, but they are too many. I think there are two hundred thousand adult Irishmen on this narrow island. They are too many to send away or to fill-feat where they are. The threats of the Press and of the leading journal itself have made bad blood enough. The *Irishman*, which circulates not only in Ireland, but by tens of thousands all over England, has an article in its last issue written with a concentrated fury which cannot fail to affect its readers. The *Times* had said:

"At present one more crime like that at Clerkenwell would produce most disastrous effects. No greater evils could fall upon society than a Fenian panic and an anti-Irish crusade, yet they are possible at any moment. Three or four reprobates in St. Giles's, or in the purlieus of Liverpool or Glasgow, might bring the whole community of their countrymen under the ban of suspicion. A fear might be awakened which would listen to no reason."

As to the Irish-Americans, it must be easy to banish or confine them. The Irish Constabulary can tell one as far say they can see him. He may shave off his beard and wear round-toed boots, but the Americanism will stick out. The gunsmith in Cork who was robbed in full day and a full street of sixty revolvers, says two of the robbers were unmistakably "American in demeanor." When a man's adopted nationality is so evident, it ought to be assured to him by act of Congress. Wiser and better than all this, it is also possible for England to rise to the height of the occasion, and, after centuries of wrongs, give at last justice and reparation—to cease to do evil and learn to do well. Ireland would be content with justice—she would reward generosity with enthusiastic gratitude and loyalty. The Tories may be committed to Orangism and "the black North;" but Mr. DISRAELI has shown what he could do, in spite of Tory prejudices, in carrying the Reform bill. Let him do the same in giving peace, liberty and prosperity to Ireland.

New-Years has brought another gloomy fact to public view. It had been announced that the revenue had lost its elasticity, whatever that may be. Now it is confessed that it has already fallen off five millions, with no hope of a speedy recovery. If the Fenians have done that, by keeping up the panic a few months longer, they might plunge half the nation, perhaps the Treasury itself, into bankruptcy. England lives on confidence. Her whole system rests on trade, enterprise, the free and hopeful investment of capital. Destroy that and she is lost. A blow at public confidence is more effectual than the destruction of army, navy or fortifications. And it is in view of this fact that the action of the Government must be judged. Funeral processions in Ireland seem harmless enough; but if they shake public credit they are as bad as bombardments. A threat may be worse than a blow. The many thousands of special constables may be as useless for service as the volunteers; but if they check a panic, or help to inspire confidence, they fulfil their mission.

There is happily one gleam of light across the gloom. The Queen has instructed her attendant minister to write a brave letter to her loyal and anxious subjects in the Isle of Wight. They were apprehensive that she might be kidnapped and carried off by a Fenian privateer. I have not a copy of the letter at hand, but the substance of it is "who's afraid?"

It has been asserted and denied that Fenianism finds official sympathy in Rome. Rome has no great reason to be friendly to England while English gold arms and feeds Garibaldian invaders, and Rome has a strong sympathy with Ireland. But Rome is prudent, and prays for the conversion, and not for the destruction, of England. The only sign I have seen of Fenian sympathy in Rome was the celebration of a funeral mass at the Church of St. Andrea delle Frati for the repose of the souls of the Manchester martyrs. It must be said, however, that while the Church does not refuse to pray for murderers, Catholics believe in the dying declarations of these men. They believe that O'BRIEN was not present at the attack on the van, that LARKIN was unarmed, and that ALLEN was not the man who shot BRETT.

THE LIMERICK MANIFESTO.

One of the most important manifestos put forth at this time in Ireland is a declaration of the Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Limerick.

"They declare that disaffection in Ireland is deep-seated and extensive; that blank hopelessness pervades the mind of the population, operating in two or three directions, and in every one of them it is almost equally dangerous. Taking the form of emigration, it becomes longing and resolves to come back; taking the form of conspiracy, it is ever on the watch for its opportunity, and taking the form of Fenianism it becomes reckless very often, and, regardless of consequences, making danger at home and inviting evil from abroad. In one word, as an eminent prelate, a man even singularly distinguished for his devotion to English institutions, has recently said, 'If the Grand Turk came to this country and offered a fair chance of expelling English power every man, woman and child would follow him to the field.' The signers of the declaration deprecate the continuance of this state of things, and, believing that the difficulty is not yet insoluble, though they think it may be rapidly approaching that state of hopelessness, they appeal to the common sense and highest interests of the three kingdoms to hear the claims of Ireland and do justice. They proceed to say that the root, source, life and strength of Irish misery is to be found in the ignorance, poverty and degradation of Ireland: and that in the reversal of all three—in the establishment of intelligence, national wealth and national dignity, or in commencing to establish them—is to be found the only security for peace and the only security against continual danger and final catastrophe. The Rev. gentlemen then refer at great length to the past history of Ireland, to show that the ignorance, poverty and degradation of her people are the direct results of English misrule; and they declare that the present unhappy state of affairs can only be terminated by the concession of Ireland's nationality. Any other remedies they merely regard as partial and temporary palliatives. An English Parliament could never discover and remedy Irish wants, and the reëstablishment of an independent Irish legislature alone can satisfy Irish aspirations and avert the dangers that threaten the empire. The Rev. gentlemen say that in putting forward this declaration they have discharged their duty, and on the statesmanship of England now rests the deeply important issue."

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

There is some mild dissatisfaction expressed at the appointment of Mr. THORTON as Minister to the United States. In the present relations of the two countries, a more important man, if not an abler diplomatist, some think, might be desirable. It is said that his appointment was forced upon the Government by the routine of the foreign office, and that he takes the place because tied up and labeled for it in the red tape of the first clerk, Mr. HAMMOND. I find the following account of the new Minister in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, with some comments and queries appended:

"In 1842 Mr. THORNTON was appointed attaché at Turin. In 1845 he was promoted as paid attaché to Mexico, and in 1851 as Secretary of Legation at the same capital. In 1852 he accompanied, as Secretary, Sir CHARLES HOTHAM'S special mission to the River Plate. In 1854 he was named Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in Uruguay; in 1859, accredited as Minister to the Argentine Confederation; and in 1865, in the same capacity to Brazil. Thus for twenty-three years, except during short intervals of leave, Mr. THORNTON has not had access to any public or private man in England. He has been employed in small South American States, and I will venture to affirm that, except to the immediate official circle of the Foreign Office, and to merchants engaged in the South American trade, Mr. THORNTON'S name has been entirely unknown. In fact, Mr. THORNTON himself has published his ignorance of England. His father, having formerly rendered services to Portugal, was rewarded with the title of Count and a grant of land in that country; and Mr. THORNTON has always declared his intention of settling in that kingdom on his retirement from diplomacy, on the ground that he has lost all connection in his own country. Yet to this gentleman Lord STANLEY, under pressure from below, has thought fit to commit the vast and momentous interests that unite us with America. What knowledge can Mr. THORNTON possess of public or parliamentary life in England? Can he even know the names of our leading politicians, except of those with whom he has corresponded? What influence will his reports exercise on the House of Commons? What weight will his mediation bring to bear on the American Congress?"

But if diplomacy is really at a dead-lock between the two countries, as it is said to be, Mr. THORNTON will do as well as another, and a Portuguese Count may be as good as an English Lord.

With the glad New-Year several reforms are inaugurated. We have sixpenny postage to America, which will enable correspondents to write heavier letters. The gang system which has disgraced the eastern counties of England, is to be modified from this date. [New laws regulate the employment of women and children. Finally, England will make, it is hoped, a hearty effort to educate those who are in future to govern the country, and enable voters at least to read their ballots by the time Mr. BRIGHT succeeds in enerafting vote by ballot on the Reform bill. As Americans are said to delight in statistics, their orators reeling off pages of figures to delighted audiences, I give you a fact or two to show that the movement for education does not come before it was needed:

"Parliamentary returns show that one-third of the men of Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk, who married in 1865, had to make their mark instead of signing their name to the register; and that more than a third of the men of Suffolk, Bedfordshire and Saffordshire were in the same discreditable predicament. In South Wales more than half the women were unable to write their names when married; and in Bedfordshire, where the children are put early to work at straw-plaiting, the proportion of the uninstructed is very little less. In Liverpool, out of 23,740 persons who were apprehended in 1866, only 253 could read and write well; while of 720 children dealt with under the Juvenile Offenders' Act, not one could do so. For the 148,000 marriages that were made in England in 1864, 42,000 of the men and 58,500 of the women (using round numbers) signed with a mark."

I may be asked what proportion of the voters in America, south of the Ohio and Potomac, can read their ballots? It any Briton asks me such a question, I shall refuse to answer. If he persists, I shall tell him it is none of his business. If he still insists, I shall say I do not know; he must wait until the next census. Reading is not education, though it somehow happens that most educated people know how to read. The prevailing opinion here is, that for the humbler classes, born to service and hard work, any book learning, beyond being able to read a chapter in the Bible, and cast up a small account, is a positive disadvantage. The great body of the working classes even consider that they have now all the learning that was ever any good to them. Why should they wish for more? For all that, if the proven right were made of voting it to be abolished, a really independent elector might wish to be able to assure himself he was putting in the right ticket.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Preparations for the New-Year's Receptions—The Holiday Booths on the Boulevards—Paris Workingmen—Dolls a la Benoiton—New American Journal in Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, New-Year's Eve, Dec. 31, 1867.

The preparations for the ushering in of the New-Year preoccupy all minds to-day. The Roman question, the German question and the armaments of the Great Powers have, for the hour, lost all interest. Even the Imperial family, the heads of departments and the chiefs of subordinate administrations are too busy with the details of their receptions to attend to anything else. I therefore cannot do better than to follow the present example and endeavor to give your readers some idea of Paris customs at this festive season.

RECEPTIONS AT COURT.

The hardest-worked people in the capital to-morrow will be the Emperor and Empress. Their receptions commence at 11:30 in the forenoon, and from that time until one, the members of the Imperial family, the officers of the Imperial household, the Cardinals, the Ministers, the members of the Privy Council, the Marshals, the Admirals, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, the Governor of the Invalides and the Governor-General of Algeria, will be admitted to pay their respects to their Majesties. At one, the Emperor will receive the Corps Diplomatique, a deputation of the Grand Corps of the Legion of Honor, the Council of the Order, the Legislative and other bodies, and the civil authorities, who usually pay their respects to him on the first of the new year. And at two o'clock will be admitted the officers of the National Guard of the regular army, the navy and the veteran officers of both the army and the navy of the first Empire.

RECEPTIONS IN PRIVATE HOUSES.

The system of indiscriminate visiting on New-Year's Day does not prevail here as in New-York. In families the habit is for the younger members to pay their respects to the older at whose homes they usually all meet. The custom of interchanging presents has been greatly modified. This year, owing to the general stagnation in business, it will be circumscribed within narrower limits than usual. Great preparations had been made by the shopkeepers in the hope of recovering some portion of the losses inflicted upon them by so long a period of depression, but I am sorry to say their anticipations have not been fulfilled. On all sides I hear complaints of the small amount of business done in Christmas and New-Year's gifts, and those who know how important an item they constitute of the trade of the capital will understand how serious a matter is the disappointment.

APPEARANCE OF THE BOULEVARDS.

M. HAUSMANN, the Pretect of the Seine, who has accomplished such wonders for the architectural and other improvements of Paris, has this year effected a transformation almost as striking in its provisional arrangements of the toy-venders and small traders for the sale of their wares during this festive season. But before describing the reform which has taken place, it will be as well if I describe, for the benefit of those who have never passed the Winter in Paris, what used to be its aspect in times past during the Christmas holidays. From time immemorial the poorer class of workpeople, the venders and hawkers of the villages surrounding Paris, the professional shopmen of the provincial fairs and even the aristocratic shopkeepers of the boulevards, have exercised the privilege during the period between Christmas Eve and Twelfth Night of occupying the whole length of the inner boulevards with their booths, and exposing therein for sale a multitude of small wares adapted for presents. These booths were of every possible shape and dimensions, varying, according to the means, taste or even eccentricities of their proprietors. Not only were the boulevards curtailed in this way of their fair proportions and reduced to a width resembling that of the straggling High-street of some provincial town, but the constructions themselves were as unsightly as can well be imagined, consisting, as they did for the most part, of planks fastened together roughly, to give shelter and a few boards stretched the length of the stall on which the merchandise was displayed. These stalls were almost all erected without flooring, and not unfrequently without a roof. If the season happened to be more than unusually inclement the occupants, consisting for the most part of women, were subjected to severe hardships and illness caused by the cold and damp of the pavement. These poor women were in general the wives and daughters of the workmen of Paris—a class for whose welfare the Imperial Government has always exhibited the utmost solicitude, whatever may be its shortcomings in other respects. These *ouvriers* of Paris, these barricade and revolution makers, are for the most part a hard-working, honest and industrious class. Take, for example, some carver in ivory or wood, some bronze maker, or a member of the various other trades employed in the category of Paris novelties. This man works closely for indifferent wages throughout the year, with but few intervals of relaxation, yet he finds time during his scanty moments of repose to manufacture a number of small articles in his specialty, and the permission given him by the city to erect a booth at his own expense on the Boulevards during the Christmas season, give him the means of disposing of the produce of his labor which he could otherwise find. Now, as he could not absent himself from his daily occupation without losing his regular means of livelihood, it followed that the duty of selling the merchandise which he had thus manufactured devolved on his wife and daughters. In this way Paris assumed, from Christmas to the 6th of January, the appearance of a vast country fair; but in this feature, as in most others, the Paris of bygone years is no longer the Paris of to-day. The power that has converted it into a city of spacious boulevards and stately public edifices could not endure the disfigurement occasioned by these ugly booths, temporary though they were, and it has accordingly substituted for them others more in accordance with the character of the grand thoroughfares which they are temporarily allowed to invade.

These new "barraques," as they are called, are constructed of ash wood neatly painted, and are of one uniform design, reminding one forcibly of a box of Nuremburg toys. The wooden sloping roof is covered with canvas rendered impervious to rain by a new process, thus affording efficient protection to both vendors and merchandise from the rigors of the season. The flooring is formed of solid planking raised a few inches above the soil, advantageously contrasting in this regard with the old arrangements, which bade defiance even to the protection of the *chaufferette* or foot-stoves of the most improved pattern.

Each booth is divided into two shops by a simple partition and is furnished with well-made doors, provided with locks and keys at the sides, so that each of the compartments can be securely closed by the proprietor for the night. In some instances the retailer has hired from the city the double booth, and in this case it is either managed in one compartment as a single shop, or one compartment forms the shop and the other a bedroom where the proprietor can himself watch over the safety of his property in case he is dissatisfied with the arrangements made by the city for his protection. The booths are so constructed that they can be put up and taken down in a few minutes, and are modeled after the plan of those employed for hutting the troops at the Camp of Chalons, where, since 1863, it has been the invariable practice for a large portion of the army to be thus encamped. From the Place de la Madeline to the Chateau d'Eau, a distance of about three miles, the Boulevards are covered with these "baraques." They cost the city about 500 francs each, and are hired out to the retailers for 14 francs for fourteen days, or one franc a day, which is payable at the termination of each day's sale, to the Commissary of Police of the quarter. Now, when we consider the impossibility of hiring even the smallest tenement on the Boulevards except at an exorbitant rent, the concession by the city of a neat little shop, even for that limited period, is a real boon to the poor and industrious workman of Paris.

The wares exposed in these booths are of the most varied description, and very often of a quality which you will find on sale at 300 per cent. profit in some of your leading stores on Broadway. The prices of the great majority of articles are marked in plain figures, and range from a single sou to twenty francs. To a foreigner nothing can be more amusing than to wander from booth to booth and note the incongruous character of the goods sold in the same stall. In one of them I saw a large pile of pen-knives marked fifty centimes each, and beside it a pile of stationery, the owner seeking to impress people with an idea of the excellent quality of his goods by cutting a sheet of tissue paper suspended in air with one of his "Damascus" bladed knives. Had one of these (not the specimen, of course,) been employed to cut the oranges lying in another corner of the stall, it is more than probable that it would have failed in the effort.

DOLLS A LA BENOITON.

Turning from the booths to the windows of the regular shops there is plenty to be seen in them to amuse and interest even persons of advanced years. But of all the novelties which attract the attention of both young and old are the wonderful effigies of themselves, which they see in the articulated dolls which form the most prominent objects on exhibition. These *poupees* are now all the rage in Paris, and the expense to which people go for them is notable evidence of the extravagance of the times. They are dressed in every variety of male and female costume, each article of which is made with as much care, and is composed of as costly materials, as any worn by the fashionables of the day. The Cashmere shawl of perfect but miniature pattern, the tiny handkerchief of Valenciennes or Brussels lace, the little chapeau *a la Benoiton*, the lilliputian parasol and the wonderful little fan with DUVELLEROY'S name inscribed on it, will give you as correct an idea of the prevailing fashions as any that you will get from the *Moniteur de la Mode*. In one shop you will see a lovely blonde (*poupee* of course) attired as if for a ball in a *decollette* dress, with hair arranged in the newest style, leaning on the arm of a remarkably good-looking young man, whose dress coat, patent leather boots and rosebud in button-hole show him to be a *petit creve* of undeniable distinction. Standing in close proximity to this interesting couple you will see a magnificent brunette, kneeling in the attitude of prayer on a *bijou* of a *prie-dieu* before a tiny crucifix. The *poupee* religion is, it appears, Catholicism, from which I infer that this is the reason France is so earnest just now in the defence of the Pope's temporalities. Another fair creature is bending her symmetrical form over a miniature *marquetrie* table inlaid in the most elaborate style, inspecting a *parure* of diamonds, the gift doubtless of some desperately enamored swain. In another shop your eyes will be gratified by the spectacle of a lovely blue-eyed doll in an open *caleche* of the newest and most approved pattern. Her hair floats gracefully in the wind-ow and her sylph-like form is enshrined in a perfect sea of white muslin as she drives her miniature steeds in the direction of the Bois de Boulogne. Another young lady attired in bridal costume and vail is in the act of being conducted, in Court-journal phraseology, to the "hymenial altar." In a word, every phase of Paris social life is mimicked by these wonderful dolls, and thus is conveyed a pungent, thought no doubt, unintentional, satire on the extravagance and love of display which appear to have seized on all classes of the population. What the rising generation will become, heaven only knows; but it is evident that in thus familiarizing children to the indulgence of every expensive whim, parents are preparing for them a doubtful and difficult future. But as if this practical satire were intended not to spare a single vice of Parisian life, you will see an exquisite in morning costume presenting a magnificently dressed young creature belonging to the class *cocotte* with a thousand-franc bank bill, imitated perfectly, even to the signature of the Governor of the Bank of France. May not the seeds of future evil be sown by this suspicious-looking document and its application? Children are not slow to learn, and it seems to me that it is rather soon to give them the idea that woman's favors are a marketable commodity, and that bank notes are the fitting recompense of her smiles.

THE CHURCHES ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

In describing Paris customs on New-Year's Day, I must not omit to mention that, although not a religious holiday, every true Parisian, but more especially of the fairer portion of the population, considers it a bounden duty to attend the morning mass, which is celebrated at an early hour in every church of this beautiful capital. The proverbial laxity of Frenchmen in matters of this kind, does not render him indifferent to this observance, and accordingly you will see more of the male sex in the churches on this occasion than on any Sunday in the year. It is worth while for a stranger to visit the Madeleine on New-Year's morning. Nothing can be grander or more impressive than the service. He will find every portion of the edifice thronged with fervent worshipers, and although he may not sympathize with the form of the ceremonies enployed, and may affect to disdain the appeals made to his senses by their gorgeous character and the magnificent choral effects by which they are accompanied, he cannot come away without feeling his mind more or less influenced by the artistic tendencies of this grand old faith.

NEW YEAR'S ALMS.

One of the most striking, if not annoying features of the day to an American, is the number of mendicants by whom he is beset at every step. The Police, usually so rigorous toward this portion of the population, appear to relax their vigilance on New Year's Day, and every poverty-stricken creature is allowed to beg when and where he will without interference from the lynx-eyed *sergents de ville*. The mendicants themselves, as if to show their appreciation of this rarely accorded privilege, come out to exercise their vocation poorly clad, it is true, but yet dressed with a neatness and a regard for cleanliness that almost suggest the suspicion that an attempt is being made to impose upon your sympathies. A Frenchman is at all times a *sui generis*, but never more so than when he goes out to beg. He literally gets himself up as if he were going into society.

A NEW AMERICAN JOURNAL IN PARIS.

The first number of the *Continental Gazette*, a journal proposing to advocate American interests on the European continent, is announced to appear on New-Year's morning. It will be published weekly for the first year, and then, if it meets with sufficient patronage, will be converted into a daily. Messrs. NORTON & Co., the bankers, have charge of the enterprise, but it is understood that they are backed by other parties. If the paper be not made too exclusively American and is energetically conducted, it may ultimately dispute the field with *Galignani*. Nothing, however, is more difficult than to displace an old established newspaper interest, and the projectors of the new journal will do well to bear in mind that something more than money will be required to do it.

RECEPTIONS OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Gen. and Mrs. DIX have issued cards for their usual Saturday receptions in January and February. As there are a great many Americans still in Paris they will no doubt be numerously attended.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report—Comprehensive Exhibit of the Strength and Standing of the Metropolitan Police.

The annual report of the Board of Metropolitan Police for the year ending Oct. 31, 1867, after describing in detail the new Station-houses that have been erected, sets forth in relation to the House of Detention of Witnesses that during the year 249 persons, committed from New-York, have been detained an aggregate of 3,412 days; 13 persons committed from Brooklyn have been detained an aggregate of 727 days. Total time, 4,139 days of detention.

It appears by the Report of the Property Clerk that, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1867, the value of the property delivered to claimants, as estimated and valued by the claimants, was $1,030,002 38. The value of the property, valued in like manner, delivered from the Property Clerk's Office, was $333,825 86. A portion of the property, not being claimed, was sold in pursuance of law, the proceeds of which were $5,763 24. Total, $2,169,591 48. The expenses attending the management of this vast amount of property was $1,101 69. The balance of the proceeds of sales, $4,661 55, was, in pursuance of the statute, paid over to the Police Life Insurance Fund. It appears, by the report of the surgeons, and the table of sick-time in the report of the chief clerk, that the total time lost by sickness for the year was 25,027 days, of which 14,954¼ days were paid, and 10,072¾ days unpaid, being 5,330 days less than for the year 1866. The amount paid for sick-time was $49,329 37, being $17,482 40 less than the amount paid in 1866. The number of deaths during the year was 24. Of this number, ROBERT S. MCCHESNEY, of the Eighth Precinct, on the 19th of October was killed by violence, while in the discharge of police duty.

On the 1st of November last, the average age of the officers of the several ranks of the force was: Captains, 46 years 6 months; Sergeants, 40 years 10 months; Patrolmen, 35 years 6 months; the average of all ranks was 36 years 1 month; the average of doormen was 47 years.

The present average age of the force is very near the prime of life; but in respect to health and physical vigor—qualities most essential in policemen—it is full five years past the prime of life. The rooms at the station-houses for lodging vagrant persons who are not charged with any offence, are often entirely insufficient to lodge the numbers who apply for shelter on severely cold nights. They are made use of necessity, on some occasions, sent from one station-house to another, and there are times when no room is to be found for them.

In seven years, from 1861, to 1867 inclusive, the number of these lodgers has been 603,500, which is an average of 86,214 per year. There were 1,000 beds in a place to sleep, upon naked wooden platforms, without beds or bed-clothing, in rooms kept sufficiently warm to secure them from suffering or danger from cold. Separate apartments for men and women are provided. The attention of the charitable is earnestly directed to the subject, and the means may be set on foot among our citizens who are pleased with the means, some further organized and systematic efforts to relieve the sufferings of the wretched poor in New-York and Brooklyn. The Excise law has had the effect to largely decrease the number of places kept for the sale of intoxicating drinks. Previous to the 1st of May, 1866, the number of such places in New-York and Brooklyn was 9,270. On the 1st day of December, 1867, the number was 6,845, showing a diminution of 2,425. That number of apartments have come to be dram shops, and are devoted to other and better uses. Including the proprietors, bar-tenders, servants and families, the persons concerned in dram shops must average in number as high as five each. Thus, by the operation of the law, not less than 12,125 persons have ceased to be concerned in vending injurious drinks, and have undertaken some other, and it is to be hoped, better occupations. The effect of the law upon the public peace and order has been marked, and most marked during the days and hours when the law is most restrictive in its operations. This is illustrated by a comparison of the arrests made on Sundays, when the prohibition applies to the whole twenty-four hours; and Tuesdays, when it applies only to the hours of the night between 12 o'clock and sunrise. The figures are given for May and June, 1866, during which months the enforcement of the law was not defeated by injunctions from the courts; and for the months of the year 1867, from May 1st to November, both inclusive, after the injunctions were dissolved. It appears that during the thirteen months under the operation of the law, the arrests on Tuesdays for offences actually resulting from the excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks number 6,021. Total of the arrests on Sundays for the like offences was 2,514. Excess of Tuesdays over Sundays, 3,507. Previous to the enactment of the Excise law, the arrests for the above causes on Sunday uniformly exceeded in number the arrests on Tuesday. Thus in 1865, in eight months, May to December inclusive, the arrests of Sunday were 3,515; of Tuesday, 3,380; excess of Sunday over Tuesday, 135. A large share of the Sunday arrests since the Excise law has been enforced were of persons who obtained liquor outside of the Excise District, and fell, in an intoxicated condition into the hands of the Police on their return into the district. Under the Excise law, for the first time in the recent history of the City, the sale of intoxicating drinks by unlicensed persons may be said to be generally prevented, and for the first time the revenues derived from the injurious traffic have reached an amount worthy of the attention of the tax-payers. During the first year, commencing with May 1, 1866, the date when the Board of Excise was organized, to the 1st of April, 1867, the sum received by the Treasurer of the Board of Excise for licenses and fines was $1,295,449 26. During the second year, from April 1, 1867, to Dec. 6, 1867, the sum received for licenses and fines was $1,288,098 70. Total, $2,583,547 96 in nineteen months. The expense of the collection of this considerable revenue has not exceeded three per cent. upon the amount received. If this law is allowed to remain unrepealed, and continues to be properly enforced, the excise duties will pay off the City debt in a very few years, and relieve the tax-payers from the most vexatious of all burdens—taxes to pay interest on public debt. In noticing that in New-York and Brooklyn the sale of intoxicating drinks is practically prohibited on the days of election, the United States Courts in recent years the days of election were occasions of riot, violence and disorder, to an extent which caused them to be a source of dread and apprehension to all orderly persons. There has been in recent years a most marked change and improvement in this respect. Now the days of election are noticed as days of quiet and good order. In some degree this gratifying improvement may be attributable to the change in the law providing one day for holding the elections instead of three; and the substitution of small districts in the place of towns and wards as election districts; but it is, however, chiefly due to the prohibition and suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks on election days. There are cast at the late general election in New-York City, 112,000, and at the charter election over 104,000 votes. They were received and canvassed with a facility and a degree of order and quiet unknown under the old system, when free trade in rum was allowed. Though days of election are occasions of excitement and party contest, calculated to stimulate the passions and beget strife and violence, it appears from the number of arrests on the days of election, compared with other secular days, that the election days are not distinguished by any unusual disturbance of the public peace and order. No such result could have occurred under the former law, when the dram shops were open and intoxicating drinks was one and a chief means of producing political party results.

The election law provides that when the votes of an election district exceed 500 in number, the Common Council are to sub-divide and increase the number of districts. Under this provision the number of districts has been largely increased. As a consequence of the change of population, caused by the growth of business and change in its location, the number of votes in several districts of the city has become much reduced, seven of the districts polling less than 300 votes at the late election, and some less than 100 each. The law ought to be so amended as to require the Common Council to consolidate and reduce the number of districts in cases where the vote polled at a general election does not equal say 300 votes. Under the present system the expenses of elections are too large, and are constantly increasing. The cost bears no relation to the number of votes cast, but is determined by the number of election districts. The average cost per district for the two elections, State and charter, was $268 in 1866, and $265 in 1867. The number of districts polling less than 300 votes at the late general election was forty-seven. By reconstructing the districts on the basis of a minimum of 300 votes, the number of districts would have been reduced about thirty. By a proper reduction in the number of districts, and dispensing with one of the two days now unnecessarily devoted to correcting the register, there could be saved from $12,000 to $15,000 annually in the expenses of elections in the City of New-York. The death of Commissioner BENDIX is alluded to in the report, and a tribute paid to his memory.

The number of lost children taken charge of by the police, restored to parents and otherwise disposed of,

directed the claimant to furnish further proof as to who employed the band, and by what authority it was done.

No other claims being ready for a hearing, the Board adjourned to Wednesday at 12 M.

Proceedings Relative to the Death of Supervisor Taylor.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, Jan. 11, 1868.

Present—Walter Roche, Esq., President; Supervisors Tweed, Smith, Fox, Hayes, Bleakley, Herrman, Ely and Brice.

The Board met in their chamber, No. 17 City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OFFICE 7 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1868.

We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Supervisors, do hereby request JOSEPH B. YOUNG, the Clerk of the Board, to call a special meeting of the Board for Saturday next, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to transact such business as may be brought before the Board.

HENRY SMITH.
JOHN BRICE.
G. N. HERRMAN.
R. BLEAKLEY.
ANDREAS WILLMANN.
JOHN FOX.
WILLIAM M. TWEED.
SMITH ELY, JR.

Which was, on motion, approved.

JOHN BRICE, Esq., having duly qualified, and been appointed by his Honor the Mayor as Supervisor, here appeared and took his seat.

The minutes of the last two minutes were read and approved.

SUPERVISOR TAYLOR.

The decease of Supervisor TAYLOR being announced, Supervisor TWEED presented the following:

Whereas, The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are again called to mourn the loss of an esteemed colleague, in the sudden decease of Supervisor JOSEPH S. TAYLOR; and

Whereas, After so many months of pleasant companionship, social intercourse, and official courtesy enjoyed with our lamented associate, it is right and proper that our tribute of respect for his memory and sympathy with his family in their sudden bereavement should be placed on record; therefore,

Resolved, That the President and Clerk of this Board be and they are hereby requested to convey to the widow and family of our lamented associate this expression of our sympathy and condolence in the sudden and irreparable loss they have sustained. We mourn with them the separation from a genial, warm-hearted companion. In all the endearing relations associated with his home and family, he was ever kind, affectionate and indulgent. To the poor and distressed his purse was freely open to relieve their necessities and to minister to their wants; and in his death the people lose a worthy public officer, an able representative, distinguished for his purity of character and rectitude of conduct.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and published in the official newspapers of the county.

In moving the adoption of the same, Supervisor TWEED spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: In presenting these resolutions, I can truly say that they but faintly express my feelings toward our late colleague. He possessed in an eminent degree all those estimable qualities which distinguish a good and upright man. To the poor and friendless his hand was always open, although he ever avoided any ostentatious display in his numberless charities. At the last meeting of the Board, which was the occasion of its organization for the present year, he was with us, but he did not then take his seat as this Board was mainly for the full term of his office. In his death not only does this Board lose a much respected member, but society a man it could but ill spare. My personal relations with Mr. TAYLOR were always of the most friendly character, and his death has not only cost this Board a kind friend and genial companion, but the county a most faithful and useful officer. In private life, the conduct of our late colleague was free from all selfish considerations, and in his position as a public officer he seemed to desire only to serve the best interests of the county. I move that the resolutions which I have presented be adopted.

Supervisor ELY seconded the motion to adopt said resolutions, and spoke as follows;

MR. CHAIRMAN: In seconding the motion to adopt the resolutions just presented, I wish only to add to what I heard so well said—my testimony to the worth and high character of our deceased colleague. He was here at the last meeting of the Board, but ten days since, bidding fair then to be with us many other sessions, and I have seldom been more shocked than when I heard of his decease. I am sure that every member will feel as I do, that the resolutions presented can no more than convey a just tribute to the memory of an upright man, a good citizen and a faithful public officer.

In the death of Supervisor TAYLOR there is something startling even to those whose mental equanimity is not easily disturbed. The suddenness of his death has surprised and shocked us. At our last meeting, when I resumed my seat after the interval of a year, I had a conversation with Mr. TAYLOR in regard to the construction of this Board, and I am confident that at that time he did not doubt that he would be with us until the expiration of his term of office, five years hence. Since then, in the midst of vigorous health and life to the silence of death, and we have snatched a few moments from our engrossing occupations to pay a tribute of sincere respect to his memory. That he was a warm and faithful friend, a patriotic citizen, a conscientious public officer, and an honest man, the public well know. It is also well known that he regarded the public welfare as superior to the dictates of partisanship, and that he did not permit his devotion to his friends to render him unjust or uncharitable to his opponents; and now that he is dead I do not believe he has left an enemy behind him. The eulogy of our supervisor TAYLOR upon the unostentatious benevolence and generosity of our deceased associate I deem eminently just and truthful, and I very heartily join in the just tribute to the memory of one so worthy.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Supervisor SMITH moved that a committee of four be appointed to make arrangements on the part of the Board to attend the funeral.

Which was carried.

And Supervisors Smith, Brice, Bleakley and Herrman were appointed such committee.

For the respect to the memory of the deceased, the Board then adjourned.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

The Public Health.

Dr. HARRIS' report for the week ending yesterday sets forth in the first eleven days of January, ending last Saturday, there were 592 deaths in New-York and 239 in Brooklyn. Of this mortality only 13.54 per cent. occurred in the first year of infancy in Brooklyn, while in New-York 26.11 per cent. of the total was in that period. The five years of childhood lost 307 (47.01 per cent. of all) in New-York, and 126 (47.37 per cent. of all) in Brooklyn. In the latter city two foes of childhood, measles and scarlatina, are just now more prevalent and fatal than in New-York; 23 deaths are charged to these causes in Brooklyn, and 20 in New-York. This mortality occurred mainly between the 2d and 7th years of age. The cholera ship *Leibnitz*, like others that have recently preceded her, sends home to us the lesson of duty to ignorant classes. Freighted with peasants from Mecklenburg, where cholera is epidemic, the ship left Hamburg, having beforehand every probability of an outbreak of the infection; and when only three or four days out from port, the first fatal case occurred. Shut up with the deadliest of destroyers, the helpless emigrants, during the horrors of the sixty days' passage to New-York, waited day by day their turn to die. The 106 persons that ended their agony and were thrown into the sea, have no person to plead for the protection of other emigrants, who like them, will make their way to Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam or Antwerp, to take their departure in ships for New-York. Cholera may continue to take these routes in such emigrant companies for many months to come, and it will be useless for the shipping contractors and the sanitary authorities in those ports to say that such hazards are inevitable, for they certainly are not. The sanitary care of emigrants, and the sanitary protection of great cities have become subjects of international importance.

The Cold Weather—Ice in the Rivers.

The ice has again shown itself in the North and East Rivers—this time in quantity greater than at any time during our December storm. Yesterday it interfered materially with the navigation of the rivers, at times almost bridging the East River at its narrowest part just above the Wall-street Ferry. The ferry boats were consequently irregular in their trips throughout the day, but especially so when the early flood tide, carrying up the ice from the bay, was met by the waters of the Hudson, also heavily freighted. One of the Staten Island boats, it is stated, was detained several hours in the bay, having stuck fast in a pack of ice. The Jersey City and Hoboken boats were also much impeded. The paddles of several of the Brooklyn ferry-boats were broken, and the copper sheating on the bows peeled off in colliding with each other and the heavier floes. At the temperature still further moderated last evening, doubtless the flow of ice down the river will be even greater than it has been, and we may look for troublesome ferry navigation for a day or two.

A snow-storm is evidently in store or us. It had already set in at Washington yesterday afternoon, and the wind with us was southward nearly all day.

Skaters are enjoying themselves to their hearts' content. Central Park, Prospect Park, and all the parks are crowded with happy visitors. McMILLAN'S Fifth-avenue Park yesterday, was thronged. This evening there will be a "skating tournament," at Major OATMAN'S new skating pond, Brooklyn, known as the Central Skating Pond, corner of Bergen and Powers streets. Preparations have been made by Mr. OATMAN to give *eclat* to this first entertainment on this fine new pond. The ice is in excellent condition, and the daily attendance is large.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10½ A. M.
Preferred Cases.

No. 11—People, &c., vs. Lynn.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
33—	Emerson vs. Booth et al.	66—	Wetmore et al. vs. Trustlow et al.
52—	Fink vs. Donan et al.	68—	Doane et al. vs. Bank of North America impleaded.
54—	Bristol et al vs. Tappin.	69—	Doane et al. vs. Denison et al.
55—	Weston vs. Brodie.	70—	Beiger vs. Dinsmore, President.
56—	Tamaro vs. Grover.	71—	Terhune vs. Doughorty.
57—	Schuyler vs. Smith et al.	74—	Luling et al. vs. Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co.
58—	Thalmessinger vs. Conkling.	81—	Farmers' Loan & T. Co. vs. Harmony Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
59—	The Mayor, &c., vs. Lent et al.		
61—	Meacham vs. Pell.		
62—	Same vs. Same.		
64—	Dambmon et al vs. Hatfield.		
65—	Landon et al. vs. Carpenter.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
861—	Snow vs. Ludlow.	218—	Gregory vs. De Groot.
711—	Brown vs. Passenger.	119—	Monroe vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
731—	O'Callaghan, administrator, vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.	243—	Ogden et al. vs. Lincks.
729—	U. S. Petroleum Co. vs. Baum et al.	528—	Jacobs vs. Sexton.
239—	Low et al. vs. Hall et al.	375—	Perkins et al. vs. Mc-Davitt.
745—	Mackay vs. Mackay et al.	625—	Crowley vs. Clark.
611—	Frobisher vs. Long Is. Railroad Co.	649—	National State Bank of Newark.
903—	Baldwin vs. Bodine et al.	813—	Townsend &c., vs. White, &c.
955—	Mason vs. Comstock.	662—	Grandet et al. vs. Pendergast et al.
519—	Drew vs. Daw.	355—	Rorke et al. vs. Parker et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
190—	Bell vs. Reynolds.	818—	Carter vs. Binninger.
2082—	Hoxie vs. Kenworthy, Executor, &c.	810—	Seckhow vs. Nomain.
842—	Eaton et al. vs. Schultz.	164—	Haviland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
854—	Tucker vs. Long Island Railroad Co.	236—	Hecker vs. Schmidt.
555—	Tucker vs. Long Island Railroad Co.	2136—	Hall et al vs. Harris et al.
678—	Stephen vs. Adam.	802—	Deans et al vs. Whitney.
904—	Motz, Administratrix, vs. Roach et al.	806—	Gilmor vs. McKibbin et al.
916—	McCarthy vs. O'Brien.	816—	Com. Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum, Jr.
954—	Christie, Jr., vs. Moore et al.	772—	Cudlip vs. Traver.
294—	Campbell et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	264—	Webster vs. Racket et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
54—	Schaefer vs. Fatman.	313—	Matter of Ruprecht vs. Glover.
81—	Gardner vs. Carpenter.	340—	Johnson vs. Fatman.
83—	Dorcest vs. Brinckerhoff.	341—	Hodgson vs. Fatman.
141—	Hardie vs. Harwood.	369—	Person et al. vs. Brewer et al.
142—	Harwood vs. Mitchell.	373—	Murphy vs. Wheeler.
156—	Stonhouse vs. Smith.	374—	Burt, Jr., vs. Matteson.
162—	Phipps vs. Place.	379—	Brod vs. Heyman.
164—	Barnett vs. Moore.	380—	Cunningham vs. Reuss.
178—	White vs. McLean.	381—	Cunningham vs. Reuss.
227—	Duplex Mach. Co. vs. Carpenter.	384—	Marine Nat. Bank vs. Beach.
264—	Laurens vs. Buisse.	385—	Brainerd vs. Benson.
270—	Fitch vs. Fitch.	391—	Kanous vs. Maclean.
275—	Read vs. McMahon.	392—	Stiles vs. Reed.
276—	Murray vs. Gordon.	595—	Gregory vs. Harris.
302—	Seckendorf vs. N. Y. Coal Co.		

Call No. 38—People, &c., vs. Stemmler.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3339—	Ward vs. Cent. Park, North and East Riv. Railroad Co.	3637—	Primeant vs. Stewart.
3627—	Trump vs. Broadway & 7th-av. R. R. Co.	3472—	Russell vs. Metropolitan Insurance Co.
3623—	Hand vs. McNichol.	3579—	Pearsall et al. vs. Flanigan.
3453—	Mullen vs. Rice.	3411—	Foss vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.
3536—	Newman vs. Hanfield.	3567—	Lacky vs. Gannon.
3602—	Cranston vs. Moony.	3537—	Todd vs. Wright.
3635—	Lange, &c. vs. Havens et al.	3643—	Russel vs. Roman.
		3645—	Cooks vs. Rhinelander, &c.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3370—	Florence Sewing-Machine Co. vs. Warford et al.	3458—	Russell vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
2910—	Hersi vs. Le Comeau.	3690—	Poyser vs. McLelland.
1556—	Merson vs. Hope.	3770—	Vogel vs. Dannebaum.
3798—	Schenck et al. vs. Morris.	3814—	Andrews vs. The Del. and Lack. Western Railroad Co.
3806—	Wallace vs. Meyer.	3816—	Dickinson vs. Scott.
3678—	Baker vs. Union Life Ins. Co.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
14—	Kruger vs. Nebenzahl.	22—	Dunn vs. Johnston.
83—	Baebe vs. Fettritch.	——	Collins vs. Hammond.
84—	Same vs. Same.	56—	Hall vs. Lighthil.
85—	Same vs. Same.	62—	Horner vs. Walters.
64—	Dernuth vs. Mayer.	88—	Chapman vs. Howlden.
32—	Mooney vs. Garland.	93—	Lombard vs. Stuart.
74—	Gastwell vs. Kirk.	91—	Munsen vs. Smith.
——	Williams vs. Miller.	92—	Roberts vs. Clark.
——	Hughes vs. Miller.	93—	McDermott vs. Cusick.
31—	Woods vs. Winkles.	94—	Rheinhardt vs. Bernhardt.
34—	Cleeman vs. Gutman.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Jas. Griffin, homicide.
The People vs. Chas. Hatfield, attempted burglary.
The People vs. Anthony Pilsbury, forgery.
The People vs. Edgar Williams, forgery.
The People vs. Wm. Van Wagner, forgery.
The People vs. John Griffin, larceny from person.
The People vs. Emil Rueger, rape.
The People vs. Thos. Hadden, assault and battery.
The People vs. Emma Schwartz, grand larceny.
The People vs. Julia Schwartz, grand larceny.
The People vs. Jane Ann Schwartz, grand larceny.
The People vs. Aaron Siegel, violation Building Laws.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—(BROOKLYN)—JAN. 15.

Held by Gilbert, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
48—	Solomon vs. Campbell.	61—	Leonard vs. Jones.
49—	Michaels vs. Campbell.	62—	Ravenhall vs. Hamilton.
5—	Levy vs. Linskey, &c.	63—	Thorne vs. Talcott.
52—	Frisbie vs. Goldsmith, &c.	64—	Parsan vs. Howes.
53—	Burney vs. Gerrance.	36—	Steinbach vs. Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.
54—	Gill vs. Cisney, impl'd.	38—	C. D. H. Jones vs. Herbert et al.
55—	Titus, by his guardian, vs. Thornton.	39—	Hawes vs. Tanscott.
56—	Schmidt vs. Kelly.	41—	Harty, Admx. vs. Central R. R. Co.
57—	De Graw vs. Claflin et al.	44—	Love vs. Campbell.
58—	Bangs vs. Devlin.	47—	Myers vs. Campbell.
60—	Harding vs. Cent. Park R. R. Co.		

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 15.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
75—	Sims vs. Lewis.	26—	Jessen vs. Trabaut.
77—	Benning vs. Oliver & Turner.	86—	Young vs. Sullman.
79—	Matthews vs. Waggoner.	92—	Barrott vs. Conklin.
80—	Same vs. Same.	93—	Jackson vs. Daily and another.
82—	Tomferd vs. Roller.	58—	Albrecht vs. Fitzsimmons.
86—	Fromme vs. Campbell.	70—	McClean vs. Hawley and another.
35—	Tate vs. Wilson.	4—	Cole vs. Quinn.
36—	Stewart vs. Wilson.	15—	Prendergast vs. Crane.
42—	Berry vs. Vodges.	16—	Lawrence vs. Tallmadge.
91—	Cummings vs. Conway.		
93—	Adams vs. Bluff.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

GOLD OPERATIONS ON MARGIN—THE LAW GOVERNING THEM—CUSTOMER AND AGENT—USAGE AS AFFECTING A RULE OF LAW.

Columbus Alexander vs. *Sweeny & Huyck.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This action was brought to recover certain moneys claimed to be due by the defendants upon certain operations in the purchase and sale of gold. The plaintiff claimed that the defendants bought his gold in common with other gold, and left all as a blended fund in the hands of Lockwood & Co., their correspondents in New-York, where his gold was made liable for any loss arising on other transactions made by the defendants, and that, therefore, they never really executed his order, or had his gold in their hands and subject to their legal control. All they did, as alleged, was, when gold was ordered sold, to give an order for the sale of so much on their general account, and charge the plaintiff with loss or profit according to the then market value, never having the ability to deliver the gold, it being always held in general account current, liable for the casualities of defendants' other transactions. There was, therefore, never any execution of the order to buy gold, inasmuch as the defendants falsely represented that he had bought gold for plaintiff when it had never passed into their hands. The plaintiff's money, therefore, recoverable back, is upon a failure of consideration. The plaintiff also set up a contract between himself and defendants, which said nothing of right to sell in default of margin.

The Court refused to charge the jury that if from the evidence they did not believe that the defendants did sell the plaintiff's gold on a certain day, for default of further margin, but did, in fact, hold the same, without distinguishing it from their own gold in the hands of Lockwood & Co., and that on a subsequent day when it was sold, then the plaintiff was entitled to credit for the value of the gold on the day of sale. The Court also refused to charge that usage would not authorize the defendants to sell plaintiff's gold without notice to him, unless the usage was uniform, and known so to be by the plaintiff at the time of the transaction; but charged that if they found that any time the plaintiff was called upon for further margin, and failed to deposit it, the defendants were authorized by usage in such transactions to sell the gold. The verdict and judgment were for the defendants, and the plaintiff appealed to this Court, contending that the Court erred in admitting evidence as to usage in the matter of sales; first, because the contract said nothing about the right to sell, and usage could not be received to add to or vary it; because, in case of such default on the part of the customer, the law provides that there should be a right to sell at public sale upon full notice of time and place to the customer, and no evidence of the usage set up could add to or qualify that legal right. In no case can usage be tolerated to subvert or impair a rule or principle of law. Usage cannot alter the nature of a fiduciary contract, and the measure of legal liability. When the appellees bought the gold on commission they were but bailees, and in the light of pledgees. The charge of a commission stamps the transaction as a fiduciary one, and the putting up the margin is not like a general deposit in bank. The gold when bought, could not be the defendant's, as they were to carry it for a definite time, and to charge commission in the nature of interest on the purchase money advanced to buy it. As one gold dollar is equal to another, it may be carried or held by keeping on hand enough gold coin clear of other contracts, to meet the demand for the identical gold, or its equivalent in coin. There must always be a present ability to deliver if called upon. To charge the plaintiff, the defendants were bound to keep his gold separate from other speculations.

The defendants rely here on the rule as laid down in the Court below.

Brent & Merrick for plaintiff; Walter D. Davidge for defendants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT (BROOKLYN).—JAN. 14.

Before Judge Benedict.

SEIZURE AND CONDEMNATION OF SPIRITS.

United States vs. *Thirty-nine Barrels of Spirits.*—This was an application to condemn thirty-nine barrels of spirits, a rectifying establishment and the paraphernalia connected therewith. Mr. Redmond Burke, Nos. 405 and 406 Columbia-street, claimed the articles in question, which were seized on the ground that these spirits were, part of them, not branded as required by law, that the tax was not paid, and the books were not properly kept. The evidence on the part of the Government went to show that the seizing officer found at claimant's residence, on the 12th of July last, twelve barrels of raw spirits not bonded, and some fifteen barrels were bonded. A portion of claimant's residence, No. 406 Columbia-street, is used as a porter-house and drinking-saloon, and in No. 406 he had, up to last Fall, a distillery in the basement. The Government showed that he had purchased, rectified and sold a large quantity of spirits during the past year. For the defence it was sworn by Burke that the spirits seized as unbranded had just been drawn from his receiver, and had been put in there some nine or ten minutes before; that he had kept his books correctly, as supposed, and never intended to defraud the Government; that he had bought of other parties all his spirits, and supposed the tax was paid on them; that the spirits found there he had branded in September, 1866, and after being branded by General Inspectors, had them put into receivers. General-Receiver Knowlton branded some of the barrels of spirits, and J. C. Ward some more, but it seemed Ward was not a General Inspector, but merely acted by order of a Collector, so that he really had no authority to act as he assumed; therefore his brands were of no avail. Mr. Holles, for the defence, requested the Judge to charge the jury that Burke has complied with the provisions of the law, relative to those spirits, by having them branded, and that the book was kept correctly. The Judge, however, charged the jury that the question for them was whether or not the spirits seized were in Burke's possession before the 1st of September, 1866—if they were not in his possession then, but he had received them since, they must be condemned. If they were in his possession before the 1st of September, 1866, then they could not be forfeited, unless the jury found it was the intention of Burke to defraud the Government in regard to these particular spirits. His Honor also charged the jury that if they found the name of the parties from whom spirits were purchased, as entered on Burke's book, were sufficient to enable any one to know who they were, then they were to find whether the book was kept correctly; but if they decided the book was not kept correctly, then the spirits should be forfeited. The jury retired, and, after about 2 hrs. and after a short absence returned into court with a verdict ordering the forfeiture of the spirits.

Assistant District-Attorney Allen opened the case for the Government; the District-Attorney closed, and Mr. Hollis appeared for the defence.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

ALLEGED WHISKY FRAUDS.

Charles Ott and Wm. W. Rhadikopff were arrested yesterday, and taken before Commissioner BETTS, on the charge of being concerned in the operation of an illicit whisky still at No. 6 Roosevelt-street. The still was situated in the sub-cellar of the building, beneath a sarsaparilla and beer bottling establishment presumed to be owned by the defendants, from the fact that the only door leading to the same opened from the basement rooms. The examination was set down for Thursday next, the accused being meanwhile released on bail.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Judge J. F. Barnard and a Jury.

CONTRIBUTIVE NEGLIGENCE—COMPLAINT DISMISSED IN AN ACTION AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

Patrick Clancy vs: *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—On the 8th of August, 1865, the plaintiff, Clancy, was a driver on a Third-avenue car, and, while driving up town on the right-hand track, his car came to where some freight cars were standing. In order to get past the freight cars, plaintiff did what is called "jumping the track"—that is, passing over from one track to the other, where there is no switch. While on the down track the horse-car came in collision with a heavily-laden freight car going down. The result, as to the plaintiff, was a serious fracture of a thigh, which disabled him probably for life. For the injuries he commenced a suit against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to recover the sum of $10,000. After hearing the testimony the Court, on motion of defendants' counsel, dismissed the complaint on the ground that the plaintiff had by his own act contributed to the collision which resulted in injury to him.

For plaintiff, Mr. W. H. Nefis; for defendants, Mr. Chas. A. Rapallo and Mr. Daly.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 14.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

DAMAGES FROM DRY-GOODS BOXES STANDING ON THE SIDEWALK.

David W. McCall vs. *Jas. McLean et al.*—The defendants in this case, who are dry-goods merchants, had some boxes piled up in front of their premises, Nos. 21 and 23 Howard-street, and the plaintiff was a passenger in a Bleecker-street car at the time the cause of action arose, and was standing on the front platform. As the car passed defendants' store, a collision took place between the car or the plaintiff and the boxes, by which the latter were thrown down, knocking the plaintiff off the car, and severely injuring him. The evidence was contradictory as to the cause of the falling of the boxes, plaintiff claiming that the car step came in collision with them, while defendants claimed that plaintiff took hold of them with his hand as the car was passing. Plaintiff was standing at the time with one foot on the car step, and this fact was submitted to the jury as bearing on the question of contributing negligence. The jury was directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

Lux and Snebley for plaintiff; Wm. C. Curtis for defendants.

Part I.—Before Judge McCunn.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Jas. Hart vs. *John H. Willis.*—This was an action for false imprisonment, defendant having caused the arrest of plaintiff on a charge of stealing $100, and kept him in the station-house three or four days and caused him to lose his situation. The parties had been on a drinking spree together, and defendant having lost his money accused his friend of taking it. There was no evidence of the theft, and the defendant failing to appear, an inquest was taken and the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,653.

Mr. Buckley for plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barbour.

HACKNEY-COACH CASE—POWER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL TO MAKE STANDS IN FRONT OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

William H. Masterson et al. vs. *A. Short and Eleven Others.*—The plaintiffs are the owners of property at the southeast corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, and carry on the livery-stable business there. The Common Council made an ordinance declaring the street and averue in front of the plaintiffs' premises a public hack-stand; a motion to continue a preliminary injunction was argued before, and denied, by Judge Jones.

On the trial, at Special Term, without a jury, in November last, it was established on the plaintiffs' part that the defendants persisted in standing their coaches in front of plaintiffs' premises, and that it constituted a nuisance, because the plaintiffs did not have free access to and from their premises; also that the street and avenue at the above point was the private property of the plaintiffs; that the plaintiffs' property was depreciated in value, and their business was injured by the defendants' acts.

The defendants justified under the ordinance of the Common Council making the street at that point a public stand for hacks.

Alex. H. Reavey appeared for the plaintiffs, and Ira Shafer and Messrs. Coleman & Shaw appeared for the defendants.

Judgment is now rendered for the plaintiffs, in accordance with the following opinion by Judge BARBOUR:

This action is brought to restrain the defendants from using the street and avenue in front of the plaintiffs' livery-stable as a stand for their hackney coaches, and from standing their coaches thereupon under a license of the Corporation of New-York, setting apart and designating the portion of the street and avenue in question as a hackney-coach stand.

The evidence shows that the defendants, and also the plaintiffs, stand their carriages, while waiting for fares, along the entire front of the stables of the latter, and that, as one carriage is withdrawn, the others move up and fill the space, so that there is always a continuous line of carriages in front of the plaintiffs' passage-way for vehicles into and from their stables. The injury caused to the latter by this seems to be quite small, but not sufficiently so, I think, to fall within the maxim "*de minimis non curat lex.*" Indeed, the only injury sustained by the plaintiffs for which they can have a remedy in this action is that which is caused by the detention of their coaches when about to leave or enter their premises, long enough to permit an opening to be made in the line by the withdrawal of one or more of the carriages, which has always been done upon their request.

Undoubtedly, the corporate authorities of the City of New-York have power under the charter (if indeed it can be said after the recent decisions of our highest court that a charter in all of its existence) to license hackney coaches, and designate such portions of the streets of the City for the standing places thereof as they see fit. But they are bound to exercise that power with reasonable discretion; no ordinance of the Corporation can lawfully authorize the creation of a private nuisance, and it follows that no such ordinance will justify him who creates one.

The continual blocking up of the only doorway of the plaintiffs' stables is certainly a nuisance, "a thing that worketh hurt" to them; and it is none the less so by reason of the letter of the ordinance which confers upon the owners of public hacks the right thus to use that portion of the streets.

The plaintiffs must have judgment perpetually restraining the defendants from obstructing the passage-way in question, with costs.

As I am unable to determine from the evidence what amount of pecuniary damage has been sustained by the plaintiffs, I can make no direction as to that, except to say that, if they desire it, they may take a reference to ascertain what damages they have sustained by the obstruction to their passage-way.

The decree will be settled before me, if necessary, on two days' notice.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barrett.

IS HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS A DEFENCE IN AN ACTION FOR A LIMITED DIVORCE?

Anna Jones vs. *Robert Jones.*—Plaintiff sues defendant for a limited divorce upon the ground of his cruel and inhuman treatment. The defendant in his answer denies the charges of the plaintiff, and states that for the past three years she has been an habitual drunkard and has been guilty of disorderly conduct. Counsel for plaintiff now moves to strike out this latter part of the answer upon the ground of irrelevancy; the court denied the motion, saying: "The statute permits the defendant to set up plaintiff's ill-conduct in justification of the charges made against him. Now, while drunkenness may be no excuse for beating the plaintiff, I should be sorry to say that it was irrelevant in justification of the charges of penuriousness and of the defendant's absenting himself upon occasions. Even as to the charge of locking the plaintiff up in a room, I can well conceive of a condition which would render such conduct but slightly censurable. At all events, with such a variety of charges in the complaint besides that of physical brutality, the averment of habitual drunkenness cannot be deemed *absolutely irrelevant or redundant.* The plaintiff says that the defendant refused her money. She may have been in such a condition that it would have been madness to have intrusted her with the price of a glass of liquor."

Alex. H. Reavey for the motion; L. H. Stuart opposed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 14.

Richards vs. Boucher et al.; reference ordered. Baldwin et al. vs. Powell et al.; defendants may serve an answer in five days on payment of $10 costs, &c. In the matter of the Petition of the Manhattan Rubber Co.; receiver appointed. Mary A. Lowry vs. Henry Spindle; default opened, &c. Russell et al. vs. Turner et al.; order granted; Seaman vs. Homan; motion denied; $5 costs to abide the event. J. W. Freeman vs. Thomas Ould et al.; upon the defendant's attorney canceling the tax certificate of sale, as suggested on the argument, the motion will be denied. Cutler et al. vs. The Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company; motion denied without costs. John J. Quin vs. A. M. Rich; motion denied; no costs. Maria E. Abbott vs. John M. Abbott; motion denied. Jarvis, Jr., &c., vs. James Garvey; memorandum for counsel. Derby vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs. In the matter of Chas. Rich et al., Trustees, &c.; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 14.

By Judge Monell.

Rufus Green, et al. vs. L. M. Lawrence, et al.; motion granted. C. H. Smith vs. T. J. Coe; motion staying proceedings granted. Jas. Gratz vs. Wm. H. Leslie, et al.; motion granted. Jno. Sherwood, et al. vs. Henry Vokany; motion for stay of proceedings on judgment and execution until decision of appeal granted. Remainder of order to show cause discharged. Matilda Lembke vs. W. B. Dinsmore, et al.; motion granted. In the matter of the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* for Matilda Lembke; motion granted. W. E. Hinman vs. J. B. Morean, et al.; motion granted. Isaac D. Hammond vs. Jno. H. Christie, et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. R. B. Lockwood, et al. vs. Henry Weil, et al.; motion granted. Elizabeth Evans vs. Jas. F. Delprat; motion granted. Henry G. Aniez vs. Lucien Albitis, et al.; motion appointing a receiver granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 14.

By Judge Barrett.

Milis vs. Onderdonk; motion denied with $5 costs with liberty to renew motion for leave to serve an amended answer within five days upon payment of the costs of this motion, and of the original motion for judgment. (See mem.)

The People vs. Whitney; order granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Six prisoners were arraigned for trial yesterday at the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Robert C. Hutchins, Assistant District-Attorney, represented the prosecution.

TRIALS BY JURY.

Thomas Marx was charged with attempting a burglarious entrance into the dwelling-house of Mr. Richard Allison, of No. 589 Broome-street, on the night of the 21st of November last. The evidence showed that the officer who made the arrest was on the opposite side of the street at that hour, and saw the prisoner apparently endeavoring to fit a key into the main-hall door of Mr. Allison's house. Knowing that he did not belong there, the policeman ran over and took him into custody. The defence showed that the man bore an excellent character, and, further, that he was grossly intoxicated with liquor at the time, so that he did not know what he was doing, but supposed that he was entering his own premises. The jury acquitted him, under direction of the Court.

Wm. H. Phillips, a colored wandering musician, was arraigned for attempting to shoot Mr. Cornelius Burdick, an attaché of the Putnam House, corner Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue. On the night of the 17th of December, according to the testimony, the prisoner entered the restaurant of the hotel, and commenced to play the banjo and sing a song. He was ordered to go out, but he refused to do so, and upon being forcibly ejected by the complainant he drew a revolver and discharged the contents of one of the chambers in the direction of Mr. Burdick's head. The powder burned the man's face, but the ball fortunately passed by and lodged in an adjacent wall. The prisoner was found guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

FLEAS.

Frederick H. Heath, the proprietor of an oyster-saloon in Varick-street, near King-street, pleaded guilty of assault and battery upon the person of Michael Monahan, of No. 78 King-street, who testified that on the night of the 26th ult. the accused attacked him without provocation, and cut him severely with an oyster-knife. He was remanded for sentence.

Howard Byron and James Birdsall, aged respectively 16 and 17 years, pleaded guilty of burglary in having forcibly entered, during the night time, the harness establishment of John Madden, of No. 303 Third-avenue, from which place they stole twenty-$400 worth of fancy goods, consisting principally of blankets. Byron was remanded until Friday and Birdsall was discharged by the Court.

Patrick Keaney, a laborer, pleaded guilty of an assault and battery upon Police Officer John J. McGuil, of the Fourth Precinct. He was remanded for sentence until Friday.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 14, 1868.

$167,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62	110	100	Mar. Min. Co	8½
50,000	do	110	100	do 2d call	8½
15,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64	107½	100	do	8¾
16,000	do	107½	538	Adams ex. Co	81¾
23,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108	100	do	80¾
10,000	do	108½	200	do	81
25,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	106	100	Amer. Ex	81¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st. and Irving-place. THE DESERT FLOWER. Characters by Mr. William Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. E. Seguin, Mr. J. A. Arnold, Mrs. J. A. Smith, Miss C. Richings.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 8th-av. ERNANI. Characters by Mme. Anna de la Grange, Signor Massimilliani, Signor Orlandini, Signor Susini. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. MATINEE at 1 o'clock P. M. ELIZABETH. Mme. Adelaide Ristori as Elizabeth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st. CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Pope, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Mary Gannon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. Parsloe, Jr., G. F. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. PEEP O'DAY. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. PALE JANET, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM. Corner of Broadway and 30th-st. THE FROST KING, AND DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell. MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL. Corner Broadway and 13th-st. "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

DODWORTH HALL. No. 806 Broadway. READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS, by Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Vienna *Debatte* asserts that negotiations between France and Italy for a new treaty, to replace the September Convention, are nearly concluded.

The Austrian Government is preparing to reduce the numbers and expenses of its standing army.

The Italian Government has appointed Signor SCOVASSO, now Consul-General at Belgrade, Minister of Italy to the Republic of Mexico.

The report that Great Britain had addressed a protest to Russia, in regard to alleged intrigues in Roumania, has been officially contradicted.

The telegraph employes arrested in Belfast for alleged Fenianism, have been released from custody.

The Inman steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool Jan. 1 and Queenstown Jan. 2, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution in the Senate yesterday, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of providing for the funding and consolidation of the debt of the United States into obligations whose principal shall never become due, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, and exempt from all taxation; and also to provide for the purchase of such bonds, from time to time, by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the pecuniary ability of the Government may justify. Laid on the table. A bill to permit the establishment of National Banks without limit, and prohibiting all other systems of banking, was also laid on the table. The resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS to create a constitutional tribunal, composed of one member from each State, to decide questions of jurisdiction between the several States and the General Government, came up for debate. Mr. DAVIS continued his argument in favor of his resolution, and was replied to by Mr. NYE. The debate was not concluded. The bill to prevent further contraction of the currency was discussed generally, but no action was taken when the Senate adjourned, Mr. SPRAGUE having the floor.

In the House the Committee on Ways and Means reported back the Senate amendments to the bill to repeal the cotton tax, with the recommendation that they be non-concurred in. After a little debate the recommendation was adopted. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of selling to the highest bidder the exclusive right of manufacturing spirits in the United States for the term of ten or more years, such privilege to be sold at not less than $75,000,000 per annum. The House resumed the consideration of the Reconstruction bill reported by the Judiciary Committee on the previous day. Mr. BROOKS presented a minority report, signed by himself and Mr. BECK, giving their reasons for opposing the bill, and also spoke at length on the question. Mr. BINGHAM replied in support of the bill reported by the majority, and a general debate ensued. The further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-day, when Mr. WOOD will open the debate.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a large number of bills were noticed and several introduced. No business of importance was transacted.

The standing Committees in the House were announced by the Speaker, and also the names of the officers of the House. Mr. W. S. CLARK introduced a resolution, which was tabled, declaring the reconstruction now before Congress to be treasonable. A resolution declaring that all Government bonds should be subject to State and municipal taxation, and that all bonds not expressly payable in gold should be paid in legal tenders, was also tabled. A large number of unimportant bills were introduced and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER and Lieut. W. W. COOK, of the Seventh Cavalry, have been undergoing an examination at Leavenworth, Kansas, on a charge of murdering a soldier named CHARLES JOHNSON. A full report of the testimony is given in the Leavenworth *Times*. From that it appears that JOHNSON, with five other soldiers on foot and six on horses, were in the act of deserting. They were overtaken by Lieut. COOK, who, finding them with loaded carbines, prepared to resist, fired upon them in accordance with Gen. CUSTER's orders, and JOHNSON received wounds of which he died. There appeared little doubt but the officers would be acquitted.

The Ohio Legislature yesterday elected Mr. A. G. THURMAN United States Senator. The vote in the House was 55 for THURMAN and 49 for WADE; in the Senate the former received 19 votes and the latter 18.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled at noon yesterday in the Albany Common Council Chamber. No business was transacted beyond the customary drawing of seats.

Gen. FREDERICK STEELE, late Commander of the Department of the Cumberland, Oregon, died at San Mateo, of apoplexy, on the 12th inst.

Dr. HARRIS' weekly letter of yesterday to the Board of Health notes the favorable health record of the public health for the past three months. In Brooklyn the measles and scarlatina are killing large numbers of children. The report concludes with a notice of the recent prevalence of the cholera on board the emigrant ships *Liebnitz*, *Helvetia* and *Agnes*, caused or promoted by overcrowding and general filthiness. "The sanitary care of emigrants," says the Doctor, "and the sanitary protection of great cities have become subjects of international importance."

PATRICK CLANCY, a driver on one of the Third-avenue cars, brought an action against the Harlem Railroad Company to recover the sum of $10,000 damages for injuries sustained on the 8th of August, 1865, by reason of a collision between defendant's freight cars and the car upon which he was engaged. After hearing the testimony, the Court dismissed the complaint on the ground that the plaintiff had been negligent.

At the United States Circuit Court (Eastern District) yesterday, Judge BENEDICT presiding, the case of the United States *vs.* Thirty-nine barrels of spirits, a rectifying establishment and other property, was heard. The property was claimed by a man named BURKE, residing at Nos. 406 and 408 Columbia-street. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and the property was therefore condemned.

The annual report of the Metropolitan Board of Police, showing the operations of the Force during the year 1867, has been submitted to the Governor. A large portion of the document is devoted to reasoning upon statements and statistics made and compiled by subordinates. The total number of arrests for 1867 were 103,262.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge RUSSEL, one prisoner was tried for an attempt at burglary and one for assault and battery. The former was acquitted and discharged, and the latter convicted and remanded for sentence. Four prisoners pleaded guilty of various crimes, and were remanded until Friday morning next.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the remains of Mr. JOSEPH B. TAYLOR were conveyed from his late residence, in West Twenty-third-street, to the Hudson River Railroad Depot, and transferred to Albany for interment in the Taylor burying ground.

A decree of divorce has been granted in the Supreme Court, Judge CARDOZO presiding, in the action entitled EMMA P. M. SOLOMONSON *vs.* ANDREAS J. SOLOMONSON.

Produce and Merchandise were moderately dealt in yesterday, without any radical changes in prices. The freight market was less active.

The Supreme Court Again.

The whole Republican vote in the House on Monday was given in support of the bill declaring that the Supreme Court shall not pronounce any act of Congress unconstitutional except by a *two-thirds* vote. Is it possible that every single member of that party believes that Congress has the power to enact such a law? Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, sustained it, but he made no argument in its support. He said some sharp things in reply to Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, a sound lawyer and an able man, who opposed the bill, and he uttered some beautiful rhetoric, as he frequently does, which elicited a good deal of applause from the galleries. But he made no argument in support of the bill, relying wholly, so far as appears, on the precedent assumed to be established by a law enacted in 1789 and signed by WASHINGTON, declaring that when the "Chief-Justice and five other Judges were present *four* should constitute a *quorum*." But what has that to do with the principle involved in this bill? Four is a *majority* in a court of six: and a vote of four would in any case have been required for a decision of any question that might come before the Court. The law, moreover, only fixed the number requisite for a *quorum*;—it did not require, [or pretend to require, or involve the claim that Congress had any right to require, *more* than a majority of the Court to give validity to any decision. Mr. MARSHALL was clearly right in saying that there is no analogy whatever between the two cases.

The Constitution says that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as Congress may from time to time establish;" and that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority." This is a *power* conferred upon *the Court* by the Constitution itself. It cannot be enlarged, or abridged, or in any way changed or modified by act of Congress, or by any other authority inferior to that of the Constitution. This can only be done by an amendment of the Constitution.

One of the very things which the Court is empowered by the Constitution to decide is the constitutional validity of laws which Congress may enact. Is it not absurd to suppose that Congress itself can enlarge or restrict the authority of the Court over its own action? Is it not absurd to suppose that Congress can say the Court may decide *in its favor* by less than a majority of its members, but it shall not decide *against* it except by a *two-thirds* vote?

In every instance where a two-thirds vote is required for the validity of any action, it is required by the Constitution itself. It is because the Constitution expressly so provides, that a two-thirds vote in Congress can override an Executive veto. The Senate may try impeachments, but it can convict no person, except by a two-thirds vote, because the Constitution so provides. In every case where the Constitution does not so provide, it confers upon the *majority* all the power it confers upon the body itself. This has been the construction and the usage of the Government from the very beginning. The law of 1789, cited by Mr. BINGHAM, did not change, or pretend to change, the rule in any degree.

It was assumed in debate that Congress might require a unanimous vote for the validity of any action that the Court might take. But this is equivalent to saying that Congress may forbid, or ignore, its decisions altogether. If it can control its action, or restrict the power conferred upon it by the express terms of the Constitution, in any way or to any extent, it can abolish the Court or override its action.

It is avowed that the object of this law is to prevent a decision against the constitutionality of the Reconstruction law. Suppose the Court should decide *this* law to be unconstitutional,—and therefore null and void,—by a *two-thirds* vote, as it seems to us altogether likely to do; *that*, we suppose, even Congress might accept as conclusive, though we see no reason why it should not immediately pass another act declaring that, on this particular act, *no* adverse decision of the Court should be valid and binding. But suppose the decision against this act should be only that of a majority, would it not be a decision of the Court; and how does Congress propose to settle the conflict of authority which would at once of necessity arise?

The Republican Party is pressing issues into the Presidential canvass which will ensure its defeat. It cannot safely wage war upon the Supreme Court, in the present temper of the public mind, even with the help of the negro vote which it aims to secure by its action.

The Stanton Case.

Whether Mr. STANTON shall or shall not occupy the War Office, is a question which scarcely justifies the importance that has been attached to it. As one of the incidents of a period almost revolutionary in its recklessness and violence, his restoration by a resolution of the Senate to a position from which the President had suspended him is noticeable enough. But it bears no relation to the extraordinary legislation which occurs simultaneously with it and originates in the same party source. At the most it is a personal matter, in which Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. STANTON are chiefly concerned, and which the Senate seized as an opportunity for annoying and embarrassing the President.

Mr. STANTON erred in the first instance when he retained the Secretaryship after his retirement from it was requested by the President. There might be political reasons for the retention, but personal and official considerations all pointed the other way. We can but regret that he listened to the suggestions of partisan advisers, intent upon the production of mischief, instead of obeying the gentlemanly instincts which must have prompted compliance with the President's known desire. But Mr. STANTON's official tenacity did not excuse Mr. JOHNSON's disregard of the known spirit and purpose of the tenure of office law. It was doubtless provoking to be compelled to submit to the continuance in office of one with whom official coöperation had become impossible; but Mr. JOHNSON would have acted more wisely had he succumbed to the letter of a vexatious law, rather than persisted in a quarrel from which his opponents alone could hope for profit.

If, by the suspension, the President violated the law passed with special reference to this class of cases, he cannot complain that the Senate has used the power conferred by the same law to reinstate Mr. STANTON in the War Department. Until the statute be judicially declared unconstitutional, Mr. JOHNSON has no alternative but to obey it. His own understanding of his constitutional powers does not justify him in disregarding the law, or in attempting to remove an obnoxious Secretary by summary process. The penalty of the attempt is precisely what he might have anticipated. The Senate has proved itself more than a match for him; his assumed right to interpret the law adversely to its known intent has resulted in his discomfiture; and a new chapter is added to the record of a quarrel which a more judicious President might easily have avoided.

The embarrassment which the affair must occasion the President cannot be much greater than that of Mr. STANTON himself. He has won the elephant at a raffle, and now what will he do with it? As a personal matter between the President and himself, he is naturally gratified by a result which confers upon him all the advantages. His gratification is, of course, increased by the fact that Mr. JOHNSON aimed heavy blows at his official reputation, and that the Senate, by its vote, approved his course. He has the double benefit of an endorsement and a victory. We are, therefore, prepared to believe so much of one of the Washington dispatches as informs us that Mr. STANTON, on taking possession of his old office, yesterday, "appeared in unusually fine spirits, and conversed freely with those about him;" though, as the same phrases have been often employed in recording the last moments of felons about to be hanged, they are neither characteristic nor complimentary.

But what does Mr. STANTON propose to do? He has regained possession without a fight, and may probably keep possession, if he choose, as against the President, unless the latter obtain the help of the Supreme Court. The query recurs, however, is it worth Mr. STANTON's while to insist upon a right which brings with it no lasting honor, and in the present circumstances is not likely to afford much room for official usefulness? Will it be decorous or prudent for him to retain his hold of an office in which he cannot possibly win fresh laurels? Our own opinion is, that having vindicated the legality of his course in refusing to resign or to acquiesce in removal, and having further vindicated his record as against the allegations of the President, he should now resign. We are at a loss to understand how he can proceed otherwise, without sacrificing his self-respect and subjecting his conduct to the suspicion of being governed by personal and partisan malevolence.

The Destruction of the American Cotton Interest.

We believe that American cotton has as many lives as a cat; but at the same time we believe it can in time be strangled to its ultimate death by persistent and determined efforts. The war, which killed almost everything else in the South, left it with a good deal of vitality; and though its prospects were somewhat damaged, but a little care was needed to make them again bright as ever. It then suffered in the social chaos that followed the war, and in the "demoralization" of those whose labors were necessary to its life. Still later, the sharpest pecuniary troubles affected its interests and its existence. Then Congress nearly taxed it to death. And all this time, while war was attacking it, friends deserting it, fortune forsaking it, and nature herself coöperating for its destruction, the rival cottons of other lands have been rapidly gaining in strength, and superseding the American article in the necessities of the world.

We believe, however, that, after all, American cotton has yet enough life left to overcome still other assaults—if they be not too heavy and rapid. To many observers, and to many of those who observe it nearest at hand, it seems prostrated almost beyond hope. Our accounts from different parts of the Southern States tell us that it is in its last throes—that whites as well as blacks are giving it up—and that, in any event, it is so far gone that it can hereafter show but a feeble vitality. We do not wonder at the prevalence of these opinions and feelings.

There certainly seems reason to believe that the present year will be even a harder one than the last for all who have anything to do with cotton. The letter of our Louisiana correspondent, given Monday, expressed what many of our Southern correspondents in other localities have written—that the planters, having lost on last year's labors, are everywhere afraid to commit themselves to the culture of the next crop. The labor difficulties, with other internal and external difficulties, have at last quite confounded them. And as the prospect of profit, which has sustained them through all the troubles of the past, is disappearing, there is no inducement to work for an interest which has no interest for them. If we can credit a quarter of what we hear from the South, we must believe that many thousands of planters, who have struggled on thus far, will this season give up the cotton culture as a hopeless and profitless and altogether intolerable undertaking. Then again the Northern capital, which everybody supposed would flow to the cotton fields of the South, to enrich all concerned, is not forthcoming. Two years ago a good many industrious Northerners, with limited means, went South to engage in cotton-raising; but inexperience, misfortune, loss and general bad success have discouraged and driven away nearly the whole of them.

Senator SPRAGUE, in his recent speech, told how the poor East India cottons are now wrought up by improved treatment and machinery so as to produce fabrics equal to those made from the superior American article. Every year Liverpool looks less to America, and, still worse, has less necessity to look to America. A total cessation of the export from this country would produce little trouble in Europe. Our advices show that the production of the Indies, Egypt and Brazil, will be larger than ever the coming season, and that it will be furnished cheaper than in previous years.

Under all these circumstances, it may be hard to see where grounds of hope are to be found for the revival of American cotton. Looking at the immediate aspect of the question, our own hopes are not at all brilliant. We do not expect the present depression can be made to pass away at once. And yet we are persuaded that not much is needed to restore it to a new life, which will grow in vigor and vitality year by year.

The President and the Republicans.

From the Tribune.

"The TIMES assumes that the Republicans in Congress are at variance with Mr. JOHNSON *because of incompatible views touching reconstruction.* We hold, and prove, that *reconstruction is at best but a pretext*—that Mr. JOHNSON *had predetermined to quarrel with and desert the Republicans before any such difference had arisen*—that he is warring upon them with all the malignity of one who has requited boundless trust by inconceivable perfidy—all the implacable hate of one whose treachery is aggravated by measureless ingratitude."

We can hardly believe the *Tribune* sincere in these declarations. We are confident the Republicans in Congress will not indorse them. *They* will not confess that their differences with the President grow wholly out of party relations,—that *their* hostility to him has no better basis than that of resentment for intended party treachery,—that Reconstruction is "but a pretext,"—a mere cover for the party objects which really lie at the bottom of this most disastrous conflict between the two great departments of the Government. If the *Tribune's* allegation is true in regard to the President, it must be true also in regard to Congress. If Reconstruction was "but a pretext" on the one side, it was "but a pretext" on the other also.

We do not believe the *Tribune's* statement, as a matter of fact. And here is the "evidence" which that journal gives us, as conclusive in support of it:

"It is undoubtedly *in evidence that he* [President JOHNSON] *was meditating and intriguing for a revival of the old Democratic Party, with himself at or near its head, before he had taken possession even of that secondary office to which the Republicans elected him.* Before he had been one month in the White House, the Tom Florences, Wendells and other *reliques* of the *ancien régime*, were each confidentially and joyfully whispering that Andy was 'all right'—that he was a Democrat still, and would soon dispel all doubt on the subject. Their organ intimated this within ten weeks after Mr. JOHNSON's elevation to Mr. LINCOLN's seat. In our ensuing election, though the TIMES' friends had nominated our State ticket, on a platform of unbounded Johnsonism, the TIMES' editor was unable to wrench one word of comfort for its supporters from the lips or pen of the President; while MONTGOMERY BLAIR traversed our State, canvassing for the Democratic ticket, *assuring its supporters that Johnson was with them*, and that they should have the run of the Custom-house and the Federal offices generally if they would only beat the Republicans in the pending contest. These and many kindred facts the TIMES coolly ignores."

What sort of "evidence" is this? The "whisperings" of the Tom Florences and Wendells were never of the slightest consequence to anybody,—were even less important, if possible, than the "assurances" which MONTGOMERY BLAIR is in the habit of giving whenever stumping any State, in support of any ticket. Not one of these men, with all their assurance, ever pretended to have the least authority for anything they saw fit to say about Mr. JOHNSON's intentions or opinions. They undoubtedly said a great deal, for it was the only way they had of increasing their own importance;—but they said it wholly without warrant or authority of any sort. And at the very time when the *Tribune*, in common with other Radical journals, was reporting day after day that "TOM FLORENCE" and company had been holding long confidential interviews with the President, and had arranged everything to their mutual satisfaction, especially the demolition of the Republican Party, the writer of this paragraph was informed by the President himself that he had never seen Mr. FLORENCE for ten minutes at a time, and had never had anything like a confidential political conversation with him in the whole course of his life.

We believe at the time referred to we had quite as good an opportunity of knowing the President's purposes and intentions as the *Tribune* had; and we have no hesitation in expressing, what was our belief then and what is our belief now, that he had no more thought or design of "deserting the Republican Party" and espousing the Democratic cause, than the Editor of the *Tribune* has now. The *Tribune's* assertion that Mr. JOHNSON had "predetermined to quarrel with and desert the Republican Party before any difference had arisen on the subject of Reconstruction," is, in our judgment, utterly untrue. It finds no shadow of support in anything that he said, or did,—in any assurances he ever gave the Democrats, or in any intimations he ever gave the Republicans who were in frequent intercourse with him.

When Mr. JOHNSON became President, he adopted the policy of Restoration which he believed to be that of Mr. LINCOLN, which was embodied in the North Carolina proclamation drawn by Secretary STANTON, which was indorsed, supported and urged upon him by every member of the Republican Cabinet that Mr. LINCOLN had appointed and which he had continued in office. Opposition to that plan had, indeed, manifested itself in the Republican Party, before Mr. LINCOLN's death as well as after:—but there was no such demonstration of hostile sentiment in advance of the meeting of the Thirty-ninth Congress, as showed the Republican Party to be against it, or as should restrain the President from commending it to their favor in his message at the opening of the session. The Republicans met it, and arrested all effective discussion upon it, by sending the whole subject at once to a joint committee of both Houses, and by declaring, by joint resolution, that no member from States that had been in rebellion should be admitted to his seat until that Committee had made its report. There was nothing in this to indicate any purpose on the President's part to abandon the party that had elected him. No one charged him with any such purpose, or suspected him of it. He himself held no language and did no act which could give warrant for such a charge. But a "difference" then arose between him and the party, which neither took the slightest pains to harmonize, and which grew, by successive acts on both sides, into the bitter hostility which has since been developed.

We do not think the President acted wisely in the early stages of this contest. He made little effort to conciliate the party that held absolute control of Congress, or to concert with them practical measures of restoration, on which both could agree without sacrifice of principle or of the public safety. That common ground for such concert of action could have been found, we have no doubt whatever. That a President of different temper and different views of public duty could have found it, we feel equally sure. That President LINCOLN, if he had lived, entertaining substantially the same opinions as Mr. JOHNSON, and aiming certainly at the same results, *would* have found it, and secured the prompt and peaceful restoration of the Union upon it, we are quite as confident. The trouble with Mr. JOHNSON was—not that he had predetermined to quarrel with any party or anybody — but that he was too strongly wedded, by nature and the habit of his life, to his own convictions—that he was too little accustomed to confer with others on matters of common action—that he overrated the dignity and force of his own office and underrated those of Congress too much, to appreciate aright the necessity of concessions and compromises in the practical affairs of government. He had precisely the temper which made him firm and steadfast during the war, and which is always of the first necessity in conflicts with an open foe, but which is by no means so useful in concerting with colleagues of coördinate power the practical measures of government in time of peace.

The Republican majority cannot in our judgment, evade the responsibility for their action by the plea which the *Tribune* makes on their behalf. The course they pursued was not made necessary by any predetermined purpose of the President to quarrel with and desert the Republican Party. Their measures are to be judged on their merits,—by their bearing and effect upon the restoration of the Union,—and not by the party emergency which the *Tribune* invents in their defence.

The Entanglement Yesterday.

The War Department difficulty did not yesterday reach any point beyond that of Secretary STANTON's taking possession of the office, after its vacation by Gen. GRANT. The latter attended a Cabinet meeting at the special invitation of the President; but Mr. STANTON's presence was neither desired nor obtruded. It was yesterday expected that President JOHNSON would immediately take some peremptory and decisive action in the matter, though what it could be is not even surmised with any intelligence. The Washington *Star* says it is believed the President will issue an order to-day refusing to have any official connection with the head of the War Department; but the statement, in this shape, is incredible. He will pretty surely do something to relieve himself from his embarrassing position; and his enemies would like nothing better than that he should take some step that would produce an uproar through the country, that would enable them to make new assaults upon him and regain what they lost by the failure of impeachment.

In the meantime we learn that the Republican Senators are holding frequent caucuses to watch any action of the President hostile to the Congressional policy. The struggle is not yet over.

MINOR TOPICS.

VALLANDIGHAM as well as WADE had the honor of being defeated yesterday in the election for United States Senator by the Legislature of Ohio. Mr. SHERMAN, a prominent Democrat of the most decided type, was the successful candidate. The vote in the lower branch was SHERMAN 55 to WADE's 49; and in the upper branch SHERMAN 19 to WADE's 18. An additional member is thus added to the small list of Democrats in the United States Senate. In the Maryland Legislature yesterday an election was also held for United States Senator, in place of REVERDY JOHNSON; but no result was reached.

The Republican Party is supposed to be engaged in making a platform for the next Presidential election. Their beginnings do not promise any very brilliant success. They seem to be laboring under the impression that the election is to be held only in the Southern States, and that the negroes are the only portion of our citizens whose votes require attention. We fear they will discover their mistake, or wake from their delusion, when it is too late. The elections last Fall ought to admonish them that the people of the North are not without misgivings as to the tendency of events, and are not likely by any means to accept whatever action the Republicans may take. Thus far this Congress seems likely to be more Radical and extreme than the last. Is it supposed that the temper of the people is more Radical than it was a year ago?

Congress proposes to degrade Gen. HANCOCK from the rank of Major-General, because his course in the Department of New-Orleans does not meet the approbation of the majority of that body. Gen. HANCOCK won his rank by such service to his country in the battle-field as few men ever perform, and such as it is a disgrace for any public man in this country ever to forget. The men who propose to take this action in regard to Gen. HANCOCK, are the very men who insist most loudly on the duty of gratitude to the soldier; but they keep their gratitude to the soldier strictly subordinate to their party interests and party zeal. The proposed measure is utterly unworthy of Congress, and discreditable to the party which brings it forward.

Gen. BUTLER has actually started on his Southern stumping tour. Our columns yesterday contained a special report of his first speech at Richmond. His mission is mainly to the negroes, and his talk, naturally enough under the circumstances, is of the kind generally known as "soft-sawder." The General has evidently started on a Presidential canvas. The Southern vote, which Congress is determined to secure for the Republican Party, Gen. BUTLER thinks belongs to him. He certainly does not intend that it shall be harvested by Gen. GRANT, if he can help it. If it wouldn't be thought presuming, we would hint to the Republicans that there are a few *Northern* States that expect to vote at the next election. It might be well enough for somebody to give *them* a little attention.

Now that contraction has been stopped, some of the currency-tinkers in Congress are demanding what they call a "mild measure" of expansion. This is next in order, of course. Precisely what may be considered mild expansion, we are not given to understand. Some would be satisfied with a reissue of the entire amount withdrawn by Mr. MCCULLOCH since contraction was commenced, while others favor the addition of another hundred million to the currency besides this. We do not doubt that Congress will settle the question by-and-by to everybody's satisfaction. We should like to see it settled right, but in any event we should like to see it *settled*.

The subject uppermost in the minds of all Brooklyn just now, (topping such trifles as the Supreme Court business, the Hancock removal, the McCulloch resignation,) is the best method of bridging navigable streams—and particularly a stream resembling East River. This is a topic of regular annual recurrence, and the present is its season. It is due with the first menaced freezing of the river; and when, as yesterday, the ferry-boats bob about for an hour among the hummocks, as if caught in a Greenland ice-floe, the bridge project looms up magnificently. Why does it never come to anything? Obviously because the embargo is usually brief; the river gets free of floating archipelagoes, and before the bridge business comes to the striking point, the perils and the delays of the transit have dwindled, the old voyages are resumed, and the noble iron arc which was seen in fancy spanning East River, floats out to sea, as it were, with the ice whence it was reflected. However, if, one of these sharp Winters, a persistent blockade is effected, and the angry passions of the Brooklyn people rise high enough, the long-talked-of bridge may come to something.

The City authorities have directed the removal of obstructions on the sidewalks; and among the first instances in which the order is to be enforced, we understand the owners of the clock in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel have been notified to take it down! We should like to know what particular department of the City Government, and what particular individual in that department, is entitled to the credit of this brilliant outburst of official energy. We hear nothing of the apple-stands and kindred obstructions being interfered with. We may confidently rely upon it that nothing will be touched that is not a decided public advantage.

In saying, at Richmond, that "one hundred thousand black men fought and bled" in the late war, for the purpose of overthrowing Slavery, Gen. BUTLER obviously speaks after the metaphorical manner of the Revolutionary hero who declared he had "fought, bled and died" for his country. That is to say, that round number of colored soldiers stood ready for the fray, but, strictly speaking, did not get a chance. They did quite as well as was expected, but being mainly enlisted during the last two years of the war, and taking a considerable part away during the last year, with many of them we had to take the will for the deed. Of the 100,000 and odd enlisted, probably 10,000 (let us say 20,000) "bled." This latter number, though worse for the General's rhetoric, might be better for his arithmetic.

We fear the over-cautious or irreverent gaslight company that trifled with the Mississippi Convention by asking for "personal security" in advance that the light it throws on the Convention may be paid for, is about to get into trouble for its temerity. A resolution has been adopted by the Convention "to appoint a Committee of three to inquire into the validity of the charter of the Jackson Gaslight Company, with power to send for persons and papers.' That resolution looks threatening. We are very much afraid that the hapless gaslight company will be found, by the committee, "an impediment to the reconstruction of Mississippi under the laws of Congress." If so, its privileges will be disposed of to some other company that has more confidence in the Convention, or more respect for its feelings. The moral to all gaslight companies is to be careful how they deal with conventions—these are bodies not to be trifled with.

We judge that Gen. FAILLY, the Commander of the French Expeditionary Corps, is in a fair way to promotion, and will one day be Marshal FAILLY. At all events, he has the art of reporting what his superiors wish him to report, and suggesting what they wish him to suggest—a rare merit in a soldier. His official accounts of the battle of Mentana, and of the behavior of the Chassepôt were all the Emperor could desire; his petition to return to Rome, "because the quarters at Civita Vecchia and Viterbo are overcrowded," is also a happy suggestion. A less adroit soldier might have thought of Toulon instead of Rome—there are excellent and commodious barracks in the former city.

Medical Aid at Sea.

There is one point in connection with the case of the emigrant ship *Liebnitz*, whose passengers were almost decimated by cholera, which reflects in no creditable manner upon the authorities of the North German Confederacy. The vessel had no surgeon on board, and when the pestilence made its appearance its poor victims could get no medical relief other than that which was afforded at the unskillful hands of the officers and crew. We are informed that the passenger laws of Hamburg and Bremen do not require that emigrant ships leaving those ports shall be provided with medical officers, and that the repeated representations on the part of the Commissioners of Emigration and the German Society of this City of the urgent necessity of such a provision have been hitherto utterly unheeded by the President of the North German Confederacy. The subject will once more be brought to the attention of the German authorities, and it is hoped that the example of Prussia, whose amended emigration laws (which are to go into operation next April) contain this humane provision, will be followed. We are informed that officers of the Commissioners of Emigration and a committee of the German Society are visiting the ship for the purpose of inspecting her, and examining the passengers, with the view of bringing to light the causes of this shocking mortality.

ROMANCE OF CAVALRY LIFE.—A lecture will be delivered this evening at the Reformed Church in Washington-square, by Rev. EDWARD P. ROE, on the "Romance of Cavalry Life." Mr. ROE was a Chaplain in KILPATRICK's Cavalry during the war. His lecture will embrace a description of KILPATRICK's famous raid on Richmond, and other thrilling episodes of the late war. The proceeds will be devoted to the erection of a new church in the Highlands near West Point.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

AFFAIRS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The chief topic of conversation, as well as the chief feature of interest here to-day, has been the question of the War Office. People were surprised at the quiet, business-like way in which the War Department changed hands, which change was accomplished early this morning, before the public had fully realized the decisive action of the Senate last night in passing the order for Mr. STANTON's reinstatement. Thus, when the fact became public that Mr. STANTON was actually in possession of the Secretary's portfolio, it was at first scarcely credited, and produced quite a degree of excitement. As stated in these dispatches yesterday, the Senate, just before its adjournment last night, directed certified copies of its action to be immediately sent to the President, Secretary STANTON and Gen. GRANT. These were all delivered last night. This morning, shortly after 9 o'clock, Gen. GRANT appeared at the War Department, and, taking his private papers, locked the room of the Secretary, handed the key to Adjt.-Gen. TOWNSEND and retired to Army Headquarters, directing his Aid-de-Camp, Gen. DENT, to follow as soon as he was relieved. About 10:30 Mr. STANTON came in, and finding his office closed took a seat in Gen. SHRIVER's room until the key was brought to him by Gen. TOWNSEND. He asked for Gen. GRANT, and on being informed that the General was at his headquarters said he would be very happy to see him. Gen. DENT at once communicated the request. In the meantime a delegation of Tennessee Congressmen had called, having an appointment with the Secretary of War for 10 o'clock, made with Gen. GRANT the previous day. They were referred to Mr. STANTON, who received them very courteously, heard their business, which related to the cessation of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee, and remarked in reply that he understood the law on the subject, but as he had been absent for some time, and as several orders had been issued on the subject, he would require time to look into it, but would give them an answer in two or three days. The delegation retired, somewhat amused at the Secretary's quiet allusion to his absence. Gen. GRANT soon after came in and spent an hour or more with the Secretary, their intercourse was as pleasant and cordial as it always has been. Brig.-Gen. PELOUZE, who was acting as Adjutant General to Mr. STANTON in the War Office, prior to his suspension, was ordered to relieve Gen. DENT, and the latter turned over his office and papers to him about 12 o'clock. Quite a number of visitors called during the day and had interviews with the Secretary, among others Bishop SIMPSON. The usual routine of business went on uninterrupted. Late in the afternoon the Secretary issued an order to the employes announcing his resumption of the office, and at 4 o'clock he sent for Gen. GRANT and they rode home together. Mr. STANTON did not attend the Cabinet meeting, and there was no communication between him and the President during the day. This is the story of the change. As to Gen. GRANT's action, it should be remembered that he was acting in strict compliance with the terms of the Tenure of Office law in vacating the office even before Mr. STANTON appeared, as that law imposes severe penalties upon any person who attempts to exercise the functions of any office after the suspended officer has been removed. Gen. GRANT, of course, did not attend the Cabinet meeting, but during its session the President sent for him, and he appeared at the Council, but declined to take his customary seat. The subject was considered by the Cabinet, but with what result is unknown. As to Mr. STANTON's course nothing can yet be said. He has not yet indicated what his future action will be, even if he has determined it. It is possible that it will depend more or less upon the action of the President. Personally, Mr. STANTON has no desire to retain the office, but indications are that he will continue to transact its duties for the present. As to the President, it seems to be conceded that having recognized the law in his proceedings against Mr. STANTON thus far, he will continue to do so in his treatment of that officer. The only way for the President to get rid of Mr. STANTON now, if he should fail to resign, is to nominate a successor whom the Senate will confirm. The following on the general subject of the removal and reinstatement is from the *Evening Star*, and is given as part of the gossip afloat to-day:

"It is believed that Gen. GRANT by surrendering the War Department to Mr. STANTON has incurred the disapprobation of the Executive. Gen. GRANT, it will be remembered was ordered by the President to assume the duties of the War Department when Mr. STANTON was relieved, and it is contended by the friends of the President, that he (Gen. GRANT) had no right to surrender that Department to any one until he should be relieved and directed to do so by the President, and should have refused to turn over the Department to Mr. STANTON until he received orders from the President. The action of the Senate yesterday must be certified to the President, and Gen. GRANT, they hold, had no authority to turn over the department to Mr. STANTON, as all official business between Congress and the departments must pass through the President; hence Gen. GRANT, in surrendering the department to Mr. STANTON, they allege, has violated the articles of war or regulations of the army, by disobeying the orders of his superior, the President, and thus subjects himself to court-martial. It is expected that an order will be issued by the President to-morrow, in which he will refuse to have any official connection with the War Department. The action of the Senate was anticipated by the President, and his mind is fully made up as to his course. The subject was before the Cabinet to-day, and it is believed the views of the President were sustained by every member."

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate transacted no business to-day. After getting through with GARRETT DAVIS' everlasting speech they took up the Anti-Contraction bill, but did not succeed in bringing it to a vote.

NOMINATION OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

There was a slaughter of some of the New-York revenue officers to-day. The President sent into the Senate the name of THOS. B. ASTEN, to be Assessor of the Eighth District, in place of A. J. BLEECKER, to be removed; BUTLER H. BIXBY, to be Collector of the Eighth New-York District, *vice* THOS. E. SMITH, to be removed, and REUBEN E. TORREY, Collector of the Second Brooklyn District, *vice* A. M. WOOD, resigned.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

It has transpired that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, who is a Democrat in politics, not long since, and prior to the House action, expressed the hope that a law requiring two-thirds of the Judges to concur in any decision adverse to the constitutionality of any law would be passed, and also expressed his belief in the justice and constitutionality of the measure, and stated that it would relieve the Court of much embarrassment.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House have as yet taken no decisive vote on the reduction of the whisky tax; but it is supposed, from the individual expressions of its members, that they will agree on a bill reducing it to fifty cents per gallon, which is the amount recommended in the memorials of the Boards of Trade of Cincinnati, Buffalo and Albany.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The House Election Committee to-day finished the consideration of the contested seat case of MCKEE and YOUNG of Kentucky, and began that of DELANO and MORGAN of Ohio, and will take a final vote on them to-morrow, when it is expected that they will report in favor of the admission of Mr. DELANO, and that Mr. YOUNG is not entitled to his seat. Mr. MORGAN is the sitting member, and a Democrat. Gen. MCKEE hopes to succeed in obtaining a decision of the House in his favor when the matter comes up before it for consideration.

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

Reliable advices from Louisiana and Texas give assurance that in the latter State the Unionists have thoroughly perfected their organization, and feel confident of success in the coming elections. They will not place colored men on the Congressional ticket of Louisiana, but will nominate them for the subordinate offices on the State ticket. It is conceded that the Conservatives will elect their Congressman in the upper New-Orleans District, but it is claimed that the Republicans will elect the balance of the delegation.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The debate on the amendatory Reconstruction bill was opened in the House to-day by the presentation of a minority report, signed by Messrs. BROOKS, of New-York, and BECK, of KENTUCKY, when Mr. BINGHAM, who has control of the bill, obtained the floor. He spoke more than an hour, confining his argument to the constitutional points involved in the question, but was frequently interrupted by Mr. Ea-

BRIDGE and other Democrats. He was followed by Mr. LOAN, of Missouri, for the bill, and FERNANDO WOOD against it. It is understood that he will not call the previous question until after the morning hour on Thursday, when the bill will doubtless pass by a strict party vote.

GEN. POPE.

Major-Gen. JOHN POPE will leave here in a few days for Detroit, Mich., to assume command of the Department of the Lakes, to which he has been assigned.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 14.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY STANTON.

The President, in conversation with friends to-night regarding the restoration of Secretary STANTON to office, said that the Senate resolution did not deny his right to suspend him, but merely declared that the evidence and reasons given by him were not sufficient in this case to justify him in the suspension of Mr. STANTON; and the President himself remarked that there was no authority for the statement that he will refuse to recognize Secretary STANTON, but will transact all army business through the headquarters of the army. Much interest is expressed as to what steps the President will take with reference to Mr. STANTON. To-day a letter was circulated in the House, and which obtained many signatures among the Republicans, requesting Mr. STANTON not to resign his position as Secretary of War.

CRETAN AFFAIRS.

Official accounts were to-day received from Crete, dated Dec. 17. The Provisional Government addressed a manifesto to the representatives of Christian Powers, expressing the futility of ALI PASHA's packed Assembly, and publishing the statistics of the popular vote protesting against the delegates of the Turkish Commissioner. The Cretan Government further protests against the massacres by the Turks, and convicts them of having torn to pieces three Christian ladies and two Christian gentlemen after the battle of Assiks; of having prevented a number of women and children from escaping to Greece, and having pilfered all their effects; of having, even before the recommencement of the recent hostilities, destroyed three churches, after having stolen everything of value they contained; and of having put to death, at Gephisakia, a venerable Greek gentleman, named EMANUEL KRISOULAKI, after having robbed him of his property. On the 4th of December the Cretan warriors pounced upon the Turkish camp in the district of Canea, and created a panic among the Moslem soldiery, who fled in dismay. In the eastern Provinces the presence of the Turks continues to be marked by outrages and massacres. The Cretans scornfully reject all concessions, and declare that they come too late; after two years of fighting they want their liberty, and the expulsion of the Ottoman power. The news from Greece is cheering. The last two brigands who desolated the interior have been captured, and brigandage is now virtually extinct. The measures taken by the Government for the redemption of the old debt has restored confidence in financial circles, while the strong support given by the Chambers to the Administration strengthened the political situation. Great efforts are made for the relief of the refugee Cretan women and children in Greece, and much enthusiasm prevails in regard to the American people, on account of the funds distributed by Dr. HOWE, and the spirited exertions of the American ladies residing at Athens, and confident belief in the success of further generous efforts in the United States.

MINISTER BURLINGAME.

The Senate having asked for information about the Chinese mission, the Secretary of State, in the reply to-day, inclosed to that body the telegram from Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, and from another Government officer, making mention of the fact of Mr. BURLINGAME's diplomatic appointment by the Chinese Government, but stating no particulars; in other words, affording no information additional to the little already known to the public.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

John D. Hopkins, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Frenchman's Bay, Maine, vice William B. Peters, removed; Bion Bradbury, Collector of Customs at Portland and Falmouth, Maine, vice Israel Washburne, Jr., whose commission expired on the 19th inst.; Kellen V. Whaley, Collector of Customs at Brazos de Santiago, Texas, vice Richard L. Robinson, deceased; Wm. F. Kilgore, to be Third Lieutenant revenue cutter service, vice George Gerard, deceased; Reuben S. Torrey, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New-York, vice A. M. Wood, resigned; Butler H. Bigley, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of New-York, vice Thos. Smith, to be removed; Thomas B. Asten, Assessor of Internal Revenue Eighth District of New-York, vice Anthony J. Bleecker, to be removed; John G. Clark, of Iowa, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Des Moines, Iowa, vice Thomas Seley, resigned; Fanny Vandergrift, to be Postmaster at the University of Virginia, vice Daniel Vandergrift, resigned; James M. Nibbing, Postmaster at Finely, Ohio, to fill a vacancy; R. H. O'Farrell, Postmaster at Chile, Cal., vice Bidwell, deceased.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre.

Mr. FALCONER's drama of "The Peep O' Day Boys"—already made familiar to the New-York public by frequent representation in other seasons—was played at this establishment last evening, with Mrs. D. P. BOWERS in the leading character. Having been rehearsed under the author's eye, the piece went off rather more smoothly than so busy a drama might under other circumstances. The play, notwithstanding its skillful arrangement of incident, sometimes lags; but a judicious hint at blood and thunder manages to rouse the audience before they are positively bored. The plot must be pretty well known, and it is unnecessary to repeat the story here. Those traditional "nate lads," the Peep O'Day boys, are its heroes, and "Savourneen Dheelish" is its battle hymn. This tender melody, well sung by Miss NEWTON in the character of *Mary Grace*, had an *encore*. Like most of the pieces produced under Mr. WILLIAMS' capable management, this drama is well calculated to interest miscellaneous tastes; the humble Sub who is employed by the Croton Board to get at the leaks, and the volatile belle, who clothes herself in pride as in a garment, will both find incidents and sentiments in the play to please them. The scene of the scrimmage in the second act is full of enlivening matter. Mrs. BOWERS performed the part of *Kathleen*, the persecuted heroine, with all the force and pathos at her command. Mr. HALE as *Barney O'Toole* gave a perfect picture, and Mr. EVANS as *Black Mullins* was very effective in a horrible character. The "Peep O'Day Boys" will be repeated all the evenings of the week, and at a *matinée* on Saturday.

French Theatre.

A very large audience rewarded Mr. JUIGNET on the occasion of his benefit at this theatre last night, for his persevering interest in the cause of French comedy in New-York. The musical burletta of "Les Diables Roses" was performed in the very liveliest spirit, and with very enthusiastic results.

To-day, at 1 o'clock, Madame RISTORI will give a *matinée* of "Elizabeth" at the French Theatre; and to-morrow evening will appear for the first time in this country as "Norma."

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.—To-night VERDI's opera of "Ernani" will be given with Mme. LA GRANGE and Messrs. MASSIMILIANI, ORLANDINI and SUSINI in the principal *rôles*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WALLACE's opera of the "Desert Flower" will be given here to-night, for the last time but one. The occasion is interesting, from the fact that the major part of the receipts will be handed over to the widow of the composer, Mrs. W. V. WALLACE, who has returned to the country of her husband's adoption, and is now teaching music here. Although there is no occasion for an appeal, there is an opportunity for a recognition. Mr. WALLACE has contributed very largely to the musical amusement of the public; to its instruction indeed; and it would be a kindly act to remember his widow on a night when he cannot be present to know the pleasure which he affords.

Butchers' and Grocers' Scales.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The butchers and grocers have very generally adopted a dial spring scale for the weighing of meat, poultry, butter, dried fish, &c., which either does not weigh correctly, or the intention is to defraud. On Saturday night, not a mile from Fourth-street, Second-avenue, I bought a pound of butter, and being dubious about the weight I stepped into another store close by, had the butter weighed on a beam scale, and there was a deficiency of nearly two ounces. "On the same avenue," a couple of weeks ago, I had half a pound of short weight on a turkey. If you can insert or comment on the above, it may help to remedy the abuse and confer a benefit on my class as well as on those who can less afford to be so cheated.

A CLERK, AND READER OF YOUR PAPER.

ALABAMA.

The Attempted Assassination of Judge Busteed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1868.

There have been so many statements published of the attempted assassination of Judge BUSTEED, and of the differences which are assigned as the cause of it, and all of which having been published from mere heresay, I propose to furnish your readers with the following correct account:

At 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, Dec. 28, Judge BUSTEED left the Battle House for his office, which is in the same building as the Post-office and Custom-house, and immediately opposite to the Battle House, both of which are on Royal and St. Francis streets, and had reached the sidewalk in front of his office, when, without any warning, MARTIN shouted to the Judge, saying, "Now defend yourself you damned scoundrel," and fired his weapon at the Judge's back, which missed him. The Judge interposed two gentlemen, who were on the sidewalk at the time, between himself and MARTIN, taking hold of one of them by the arms who, not relishing the idea of being shot, threw the Judge from him toward the street and the Judge fell—his head and part of his body on the street, and his legs upon the sidewalk. In this position the would-be assassin, MARTIN, fired two shots at the Judge, the ball of the first hitting him in the right leg below the knee and passing upward to the thigh; the second ball hitting the Judge immediately under the breast-bone and passing upward into the thorax beneath the breast-bone. This ball remains in the Judge's body, and cannot be extracted. The ball that went into the leg was cut out of the upper portion of the lower third of the thigh, and was found lying immediately over the femoral artery. MARTIN fired a fourth time but missed the Judge, when Mr. TURNER rushed up and seized MARTIN by the throat, when MARTIN, without saying one word, raised his pistol and was the act of firing at Mr. TURNER, when another gentleman, whose name is not known, interfered in behalf of Mr. TURNER, and wrenched the pistol from him, when he was overpowered, and but for the timely arrival of two Police officers, would most likely have had a little of Judge Lynch's law, the feeling predominating at least at 90 per cent. against MARTIN.

The cause assigned by the would-be assassin for his murderous attack is, as we understand it, (but which we know to be false,) that Judge BUSTEED wished to get a friend of his the appointment of United States District-Attorney in place of MARTIN, who was appointed by President JOHNSON. The actual cause is that the Grand Jury had found no less than ten indictments against him for malfeasance in office; he having forced parties to pay him from $125 to $150 each for the purpose of not being prosecuted by this guardian of the public good. But the strongest cause of all was that he had heard but a day or two before he attempted the murder that the Grand Jury were about finding a bill of indictment against him for perjury, in having taken the iron-clad or test oath when appointed to office, which requires a person from the Southern States to swear he never gave aid or comfort to the rebels, and which oath he took, though knowing well he had had the contract for supplying the Confederate Government during the whole war with nitre, and which contract he fulfilled; he was also, we believe, a Captain in the rebel service. MARTIN was born in Tuscaloosa, in the State of Alabama, is a rank rebel, and, withal, is universally loathed by the inhabitants of Alabama and Louisiana; and yet he found one genial spirit in Judge RAPIER, who bailed him out on the afternoon of the 7th inst. in the sum of $10,000. Truly it may be said that murder is no crime in Alabama.

W. H. B.

The Assault on Judge Busteed—Mr. Martin Released on Bail.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Times. Jan. 8.

District-Attorney MARTIN, who has been confined in jail since the shooting of Judge BUSTEED, was yesterday, at 2 P. M., brought before Judge RAPIER, of the Circuit Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Through his counsels, application was made for bail on the ground that Judge BUSTEED's wounds are not of a dangerous nature, and that he is now convalescent. The following medical evidence was adduced in regard to Judge BUSTEED's condition:

Dr. GILMORE testified: Judge BUSTEED's condition is favorable, and I consider him convalescent. I at first thought that the wound might terminate in his death. My judgment is that he will now get well, the injuries received not being likely to produce death. After being shot, Judge BUSTEED remarked to me that he was mortally wounded. After probing the wound I found that such was not the case, and told the Judge that he would get well. He then said, "Bully for you, my boy." The ball is lodged in the cavity of the breast. Dr. CETCHUM testified to substantially the same as above. Dr. ANDERSON was also examined, and testified that Judge BUSTEED's condition was favorable, but he would not say that he was out of danger, as death might result from some cause or other, though at the present time there was no apparent cause of death. Mr. JOSEPH PEGUES, a brother-in-law of Mr. MARTIN, testified that Mr. MARTIN's pecuniary circumstances were limited—he would say about $10,000.

Judge MCKINSTRY, on the part of the State, said the only objection that could be offered in regard to the bail, was that Judge BUSTEED had been informed that the accused had since made threats that he was not yet done with BUSTEED. Mr. R. H. SMITH, council for the accused, indignantly branded the rumor as a falsehood.

Judge RAPIER stated that the injuries received by Judge BUSTEED will not likely produce death, and that under the statutes the offence is bailable. He therefore fixed the bond at $10,000. The following gentlemen immediately came forward, were accepted, and signed the bond, after which Mr. MARTIN was released from custody: Dr. Charles Irby, Samuel Cowin, James M. Foster, John N. Carpenter, Evan Austill, John D. Carpenter, A. K. Sheppard, Joseph Pegues.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Meade's Address Before the Georgia Constitutional Convention.

The following is the address delivered before the Georgia Constitutional Convention on the 10th inst.:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I appear before you to-day in compliance with the courteous resolution you have been pleased to pass, inviting me to a seat upon your floor. I came here principally for the purpose of returning to you in person my thanks for the kindness and courtesy indicated by your resolutions. At the same time, it appears to me that this is a suitable occasion for me to state to you, and through you to the people of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, certain points in regard to what I conceive to be my duty in the position assigned to me by the Government of the United States. I am assigned to the position I now occupy, under a law of Congress, by direction of the President of the United States and the Secretary of War. My duty is to execute a law which has been passed by the Congress of the United States. As a soldier, I conceive that I have no right to question the validity of the act from which I derive my powers; nor can I permit it to be questioned by those under my command. There is a proper course to be pursued in testing the validity of all acts, but I am not the agent for that purpose. The question arises—what are my duties under this law? In the words of the law, it is "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property; to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals," and when this cannot be done through the proper function of the civil officers, then the law makes it my duty to assist these officers and afford the proper protection, and this duty shall be faithfully and honestly performed. Furthermore, the law requires that an opportunity shall be given to the people of Georgia, Alabama and Florida to say whether they will accept the Constitutions which the Conventions of their respective States may frame. My duty is to see that "all the registered and qualified electors in the State have an opportunity to vote freely, and without restraint, fear or influence of fraud," so as to enable them to state whether they will or will not accept the terms offered. Now, that duty I shall, to the best of my ability, endeavor to execute. Your duty, gentlemen, which you are called upon to perform, is to frame a Constitution and civil Government for the people of Georgia, and, if accepted by the people of Georgia, then to be submitted to the Congress of the United States. I trust that, as Military Commander, we shall coöperate as far as may be necessary. I do not see, however, that there is much coöperation necessary. Your duty is specific, and mine is similar. I do not consider that your ordinances, within the limits of the acts necessary for the discharge of the duties prescribed by Congress, are to be enforced by me pending the adoption of the Constitution; but I conceive the powers with which I am invested are sufficient to authorize my adoption of any of your acts as my acts, in case, in my judgment, the well-being of the people imperatively require such action on my part; and, among such measures, I have under consideration the relief laws as prepared by you. In conclusion, I beg you will pardon so much reference to myself and actions. But coming among you as I do, a stranger, never having been in your State before except passing through as a traveler, it has occurred to me that this plain expression of my views as to my duties and determination to conscientiously discharge the same, would serve, perhaps, to remove some of the obstacles that might otherwise be placed in my way. I trust, gentlemen, you will proceed to frame a Constitution and frame a civil Government, which shall be acceptable to the qualified voters of Georgia. It is not my duty to dictate, to recommend, or to advise—but I feel justified in counseling moderation, and earnestly hoping that wisdom, calmness and reason will govern your proceedings, again I thank you most sincerely for your courtesy.

The Alabama Stay Law—Gen. Meade's Order to Carry it into Effect.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, (Dept. Georgia, Florida and Alabama,) ATLANTA, Ga, Jan. 10, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—I. Whereas, The Convention of the State of Alabama, recently in session at Montgomery, in that State, adopted the following ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE TO STAY COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

Be it ordained by the people of Alabama in Convention assembled, That when any writ of execution, *venditioni exponas*, or other legal process, requiring the sale of property, shall be, or has been issued from any court of this State, it is made the duty of the officer to whom delivered for collection, to return the said writ or other process to the proper court, with his indorsement thereon, "Returned by operation of Law," dated and signed by him. This ordinance to remain in full force until the 1st day of January, 1869; Provided, This ordinance shall not apply to judgments in favor of laborers and mechanics for services rendered since July 21, 1865."

And whereas, the passage of this ordinance which was intended to afford relief to debtors in that State has, on the contrary, caused increased distress to them by occasioning very numerous attempts to evade its provisions by forcing sales under execution in the interval between the time of its passage and of its taking effect; and whereas, such sales, in the present unsettled condition of affairs in the State of Alabama, and in consequence of the low price of cotton, result in such sacrifices of property as are ruinous to debtors and of but little benefit to creditors; and whereas, the people of that State have no method of enforcing their will, as expressed in said ordinance, until after the ratification of the Constitution framed by said Convention which has been submitted to them for their ratification or rejection on the 4th day of February next.

II. Therefore, by virtue of the plenary powers invested by the Reconstruction acts of Congress in the Commanding General of the Third Military District, and for the temporary relief of the people of the State of Alabama;

It is ordered: That said ordinance shall from this date be deemed to have taken effect in said State, and shall continue in full force and validity until the result of said election on the ratification of said constitution shall have been ascertained and published from these headquarters; the force of this order then to cease should said constitution be rejected. But should said constitution be adopted by the people, this order shall continue in force until such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval as provided for in said Reconstruction acts, and until Congress shall have approved or rejected said constitution.

III. It is further directed that this order be respected and obeyed by the several civil officers, judicial and otherwise in the State of Alabama.

By order of Major-Gen. MEADE.
R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

Midnight Assault Upon a Student of the Massachusetts Agricultural College—A Disgraceful Affair.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

AMHERST, Mass., Sunday, Jan. 12, 1868.

On Friday evening, the 10th, three boys of this village, ELBRIDGE COOK, EDWARD SPEAR and TIMOTHY DEADY, and three students of the Agricultural College, CHARLES HOWLAND, LEMUEL HALL and GEORGE GRAVES, made a most a dastardly attack in the Agricultural College dormitory upon CLARENCE E. BROWN, both a member and janitor of the institution. It appears that COOK was a member of the College for about three weeks, when he was removed by the faculty for general inefficiency. For an unfounded reason, COOK suspected BROWN had reported him to the president, and on this account, when under the influence of liquor, had made severe threats against BROWN. The object of the attack was certainly to frighten BROWN, if not horsewhip him, as two rawhides were found after the unsuccessful attack. The plan was to induce BROWN to open his door, when the whole party were to rush in and administer the punishment.

To this end the whole party quietly went up the stairs, and one of them knocked at BROWN's door under pretense of finding some individual in the building. BROWN was in bed, and refused admission to the outside party. Very soon he overheard whispering outside, and then suspected a party of drunken rowdies. They went into the rear room, and, gaining access to his bedroom ventilator, broke all the glass, but left it when they were unable to open it. After this they again kicked and knocked at the door, but he again refused them admission, and ordered them to leave. Then, by a skeleton key, his own was forced inside, and the door thrown open. At this BROWN stepped to the door and threw at the crowd (who were disguised in old clothes, mustaches and cork blacking) a stove wrench or handle, and closed the door on them, when the whole party were driven into an adjoining room. This action only increased their attack, as they now felt sure he had no pistol, which they feared before. The door was kicked open again and broken, when BROWN threw his stove poker at the party and stepped out of his door to disperse the crowd, at which he was struck and seized by three on one side of him and one on another, who soon brought him to the floor at the bottom of the pile. The only other weapon he had was a cabinet-maker's chisel, one-quarter of an inch wide, with which he slashed with a nervous violence right and left, until he had stabbed HOWLAND four times, HALL three times, COOK once, DEADY once, and GRAVES once. This dispersed the party the second time, and as GRAVES was turning to go down stairs, ten feet from where he was stabbed, he slipped and brought his head to the floor with such violence that he has been in an unconscious state nearly all the time since, and now lies in a critical condition. The other parties are all doing well.

Young BROWN is a student of excellent character, from Florence, (Northampton,) and no blame is attached to him for his conduct in this affair by President CLARKE or any of the citizens of Amherst. It ought also to be stated that, some time in the *melée*, BROWN declared to any of the party that if they crossed his threshold they were dead men; and also that, according to the best of his recollection, most of his stabs were made when down upon the floor, and so choked that he could neither speak nor breathe. How much influence liquor had to do with the matter is as yet uncertain, save that one of the party showed evidences of having used it within a short time.

Reduction of Wages in New-England.

The Wason Manufacturing Company, at Springfield, Mass., have decided to reduce the wages of their employes 10 to 20 per cent. after Feb. 1. The Company have all the work contracted for on passenger cars they can do in a year, but help is plenty. T. M. WALKER & Co. have also made a slight reduction in the pay of their men at their sash and blind factory.

Nearly all the mills at Holyoke, Mass., are running on short time and are turning off all extra help, and some are reducing wages. It is almost impossible to get work of any kind in that town.

The employes of the Pacific Mill, at Lawrence, have received notice that after the 15th inst. a reduction of fifteen per cent. will be made in their wages. The Boston *Journal*, of Monday, says: "A reduction was made some time since in the wages paid at the iron-rolling mills and accepted, as the hands were convinced that it would be better to keep the mills in operation, and thus secure employment, than to refuse a reduction of wages and thus to oblige the mills to close. The step taken by the Pacific Mill will be followed by others, and indeed a general movement on the part of manufacturers, in the present depressed condition of the market, is inevitable. Some of the manufacturing corporations, which paid a dividend the present month, drew upon their surplus funds, and it would be better for the interests of the stockholders if the mills were to close work until trade revives."

Illinois Democratic State Convention.

The Illinois Democratic State Convention is to be held at Springfield on the 15th of April next, for the purpose of declaring the principles which shall actuate the Democratic Party in the next Presidential canvass; also to appoint delegates to the National Convention, and to nominate candidates for electors and State officers. The call says that the Central Committee met at Springfield on the 8th inst., all parts of the State being fully represented, and that "the political situation and national future was the subject of earnest and careful consideration. The facts which this consideration brought to the notice of the Committee were, that the entire people of the United States are laboring under a burden of Federal, State and local taxation such as has never been laid upon any people before. The financial policy of the dominant party is such that these burdens must inevitably increase if the power of that party is continued. The obvious effect of this policy is to create a moneyed aristocracy. In addition to this general system of oppression, a large portion of the sovereign States of the Union are not permitted to enjoy a republican form of government, but are crushed into the condition of dependent colonies by military rule. This system of government is pursued by the dominant party for the purpose of thrusting upon the country the suffrages of lately emancipated slaves. The entire policy of the dominant party is therefore confined to an effort to retain the patronage of the Government by of means negro suffrage, and the influence of the financial corporations of the country."

The American Mission in Egypt—An Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

AMERICAN MISSION HOUSE, CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 17, 1867.

As you doubtless wish to give your readers the truth in missionary news as well as other matters, will you permit me, an American missionary, to correct an erroneous dispatch that has appeared in your columns? It is dated London, Nov. 18, and appears in your weekly edition of Nov. 28, which reached us by last English mail. It states that our Consul-General Hon. CHAS. HALE, has induced the Viceroy to issue a decree permitting the return of the American missionaries and native Christian converts who had been expelled from the country. No American missionaries have been expelled, nor have they been persecuted in their own persons; but their work has been hindered by beating and other abuse of their agents, both by Government officials and others, and the Government, through His Excellency CHERIF PASHA, in a note dated July 17, has declared that it prohibits and will suppress all "propagandism," whether public or secret. In pursuance of this policy, about two months later, three native Christian converts were taken from the town of Ghouson Kors and their sentence, nominally one of banishment to the sickly southern border of the country, was in process of execution when they were recalled and returned to their homes, in consequence of a vigorous protest from Hon. THOMAS F. READE, British Consul, then acting Consul-General. But so far is the Viceroy's Government from issuing any decree respecting these men, that His Excellency RAGHIB PASHA, little more than a month ago, told Mr. READE that the Government had not molested them, although we know they were shipped at Kenneh, under a military guard, in presence of Rev. E. CURRIE, of this mission. An appeal to the records will make a show of sustaining this denial, because they were seized, sent, stopped and released in pursuance of orders and dispatches not registered and numbered; and the officer of the guard, when asked by the commandant at Esneh, to whom he delivered the men when stopped by a dispatch from Cairo, for the papers relating to them, said he had none, but was proceeding under strict verbal orders. The whole affair was manifestly intended for a piece of secret service, and we have our own belief respecting the intent of the verbal orders; but I have preferred to write only what we can demonstrate to others.

Yours respectfully, DAVID STRONG.

The Working of the Excise Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The records of the Metropolitan Police show the following number of arrests made for intoxication and disorderly conduct on Sundays during the month of December, 1866 and 1867:

Sundays, 1866, (Old System.)		Sundays, 1867, (New System.)	
Dec. 2	59	Dec. 1	41
Dec. 9	77	Dec. 8	50
Dec. 16	60	Dec. 15	46
Dec. 23	77	Dec. 22	39
Dec. 30	63	Dec. 29	33
Total	336	Total	209

Net reduction 127
The income for the sale of licenses since the law is in operation has been $2,555,658
In 1864, under the old system, the income was only 12,450

New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

The report for 1867 of the Superintendent of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum sets forth that in May, when the present Superintendent took office, the trustees availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered to repair that portion of the building uninjured by the fire—the transept and south wing—and to make such alterations and improvements as experience had taught them were necessary; such as constructing a kitchen and dining-room, the introduction of water and gas, heating apparatus, &c. These repairs and changes were delayed, says the Superintendent, after my arrival and the reopening of the asylum, so that, for a large portion of the past eight months, only a part of the unburnt end of the building has been available for use, and all my own labor in the treatment of patients has been thus far in a great measure embarrassed and retarded by the unavoidable annoyance attending the presence of a large corps of workmen, and the disturbance necessarily accompanying extensive repairs and rebuilding. The labors of the years, or eight months rather, are summed up thus: As it appears, there have been admitted eighty patients, forty-two from the State of New-York, thirty-eight from other States. Their average age is thirty-one year. Thirty-five married and forty-five single. Forty have been discharged. Forty are now remaining. None have died.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner CRANE acting chairman. Twelve trial cases were presented, of which two were adjourned and one dismissed. Four licenses were revoked, viz.: Those of WM. HANSON, of No. 747 Third-avenue; JAMES J. CREAN, corner Van Brunt and King streets, Brooklyn; GEO. UNTERHOLZNER, Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets; and JOHN ADAM, No. 65 Mercer-street. On motion it was resolved that the Attorney and Counsel of this Board prepare the proper papers, according to the facts of the case to show cause in opposition to, and to oppose the motion of JACOB SCHENEIDER for a *mandamus*, notice of moving for which has been served on this Board. Ninety-seven applications for permits were reported favorably upon, and the licenses granted. A ballot was then taken for President, which resulted in the election of Commissioner BOSWORTH. The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

AMERICAN MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at its rooms in Madison-avenue last evening. The President read a paper on the progress of microscopical science during the past year, in which he referred to the fact that the most powerful object-glass yet constructed had been produced by Mr. WILLIAM WALES, of this City, the focal distance of the glass being one-fortieth of an inch. The following officers of the Society were elected for the present year: President, JOHN E. GAVIT; Vice-Presidents, R. DINWIDDIE and W. H. ATKINSON; Corresponding Secretary, A. M. EDWARDS; Recording Secretary, J. H. HINTON; Treasurer, Dr. D'ORAMIOULX; Curator, S. JACKSON; Librarian, W. S. ARNOLD.

CITY GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The annual meeting of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen was held yesterday afternoon and evening, at their hall No. 472 Broadway. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, WILSON SMALL; First Vice-President, Cornelius H. DeLamater; Second Vice-President, Adolphus F. Ockershausen; Treasurer, Richard E. Mount; Secretary, Wm. Van Norden; Collector, Frederick W. Williams. The Society is one of the oldest and most useful institutions of the City, and at the close of the year is in its usual prosperous condition, as is also the Apprentices' Library, which it established and continues to foster.

SUICIDE BY A WOMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, over the remains of Mrs. VERONA SCHMALTZ, a native of Germany, aged 43, who died at No. 54, avenue C, from the effects of poison. Her husband died on the 20th of last October, and she received the addresses of another man, who promised marriage. He finally ceased his visits, which caused melancholy feelings on her part. The *post mortem* examination resulted in finding a quantity of Paris green in the stomach, and the jury rendered a verdict of suicidal death.

A POLICE OFFICER DISMISSED.—STEPHEN KENNEY, a patrolman of the City Hall Police, was yesterday dismissed by the Commissioners for going to Troy and arresting a man named GILL, who was accused by KENNY's brother of fraudulent proceedings. The necessary permission to make the arrest had first been denied.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon GEORGE STANGER, a native of Germany, and 40 years of age, committed suicide by hanging himself in his shanty in Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. His motive is as yet unknown. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest to-day.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 663 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Removal.
HIRAM YOUNG
Late of No. 20 John-st.,
Has formed a copartnership with H. C. Reed, Jr.,
Under the style and firm of
HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
And REMOVED his show-rooms
To No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Trade-Mark.
MANHATTAN PLATE CO.
Factory, No. 20 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.
Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865, I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL,) which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery: no doctors, no medicine, no insoles; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.
Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, and *we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Lamb Knitting-Machines.
New-York Office at
BARTLETT'S MACHINE AND NEEDLE DEPOT, No. 569 Broadway.

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

The Laundry.
COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Hull's Family Soap.
Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Cold Feet Radically Cured Without doctor, medicine, insoles, mechanical appliance, or further expense. An invaluable discovery. Bad circulation, the inevitable destroyer of health, easily remedied. Offered to the public at the earnest solicitation of hundreds cured. Send 25 cents, to pay the expense of advertising, and the information will be sent by return mail. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

A Great Offer for the Holidays—Continues this Month.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 50 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six superior makers, at low prices for cash, or will take one-fifth cash and balance in monthly installments for rent, and rent-money applied if purchased.

More Economical, Remarkable, Certainty of prompt action, in fact, every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

VAN HOEVENBERGH—BARTLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, by Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., GARDINER C. VAN HOEVENBERGH to MAGGIE F. BARTLEY.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 11, Lieut.-Commander LA RUE PERRINE ADAMS, U. S. N., in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the family, of his father-in-law, the late Judge Wright, and officers of the U. S. Navy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Kingston, N. Y., on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M.

BURLING.—At Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on Second Day, the 13th inst., SAMUEL BURLING, in the 70th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral on Fifth Day, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Friends' Meeting-house at Purchase. Carriages will be in waiting at Rye to meet the 9 o'clock train from New-York.

KINGSLAND.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, CORNELIUS, the only child of William M. and Mary J. Kingsland, in his 20th year.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's paper.

KINSMAN.—On Monday, Jan. 13, DANIEL KINSMAN, aged 75 years.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, Jan. 16, from his late residence, 111th-st., near 3d-av.

LOREE.—On Monday, Jan. 13, after a short illness, CHARLES H. LOREE, aged 21 years.

RUGGLES.—On Monday, Jan. 13, ALBERT A. RUGGLES, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 121 Sullivan-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Chester, N. Y., for interment.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 106 Avenue C, this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 15th inst., at 12½ o'clock.

SMITH.—On Monday, Jan. 13, IMOGINE L., only daughter of M. B. and M. J. Smith, aged 7 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 154 West 34th-st.

SETON.—On Monday, Jan. 13, at No. 134 East 16th-st., WILLIAM SETON, of Cragdon, Westchester County, formerly of U. S. Navy, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Thursday, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SAFFORD.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 13, JOHN L. SAFFORD, aged 55 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his mother.

TYERS.—At Fort Washington, on Monday, Jan. 13, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Richard R. and Sarah L. Tyers.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. E. F. Hopkins, No. 33 East 19th-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. on Thursday next, the 16th inst.

WATTS.—On Monday, Jan. 13, CHARLOTTE DEAS, widow of the late Robert Watts, M. D., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M., without further notice.

WILLIAMSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, CHARLES WILLIAMSON, in the 26th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., on Thursday, Jan. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WRIGHT.—At Congress Hall, Albany, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 12, Hon. WM. B. WRIGHT, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family, Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court, and members of the Bar generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Kingston, N. Y., on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 3 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN CLOCK COMPANY,
NO. 3 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
Manufacturers, Agents and Dealers in all varieties of American Clocks. Sole agents for
SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS
Of all descriptions, high priced, medium and low priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 14th, WEDNESDAY, 15th, THURSDAY, 16th, and SATURDAY, 18th inst. The mails on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday will close at this office at 12 o'clock noon, and at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and D, 11:25 A. M.; E and F, 11:10 A. M.; G, 11 A. M. Notice of the hour of closing the mail on Wednesday will be posted at the General Office and Stations on TUESDAY AFTERNOON. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.—A SPECIAL meeting will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. H. SHELDON, Secretaries.

INVALID'S WHEEL CHAIRS FOR IN or out door use, from $20. Invalid carriages to order. Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25, Children's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c. S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

FROST BITES, CHILBLAINS, BURNS AND Scalds, certain and speedy remedy; Phenol Sodique, gives instant relief from pain. For sale by druggists, and DICKINSON & LATHROP, No. 71 Maiden-lane.

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Sent to one Address
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SEND TEN CENTS
FOR BELLAMY BROWNJOHN'S AMUSING BURLESQUE OF CHARLES DICKENS' NO THOROUGHFARE.
It's real jolly and everybody is laughing over it.
LOWRY, Publisher, No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y. Also free, by the same publisher, a circular of Daisy Swain, the Great Patriotic Poem of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDEPENDENT.
HENRY C. BOWEN, PUBLISHER.
NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS WEEKLY IN THE WORLD.
THE CHEAPEST RELIGIOUS WEEKLY IN THE WORLD.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.
ITS CASH RECEIPTS the past year larger than ever before.
Its cash receipts the past six months larger than ever before during the corresponding period.
Its cash receipts during the past three months larger than ever before.
It employs the ablest writers in the country.
It pays more for its weekly contributions than any other three religious papers in the country.
It discusses boldly and fearlessly all religious, moral and political topics.
Its writers are chosen from all the leading Christian denominations.
It aims to be a champion for truth and equity.
It is unsectarian, and earnestly seeks Christian union.
Its prospects for increased usefulness and prosperity were never so great as now.
Its expenditures the coming year will be far greater than ever before.
It will have more special departments than ever before.
It will have more religious news than ever before.
It will take a decided interest in the coming great Presidential contest.
It will earnestly seek the moral, political and religious interests of the whole people of the nation, irrespective of race, color or condition.
It will discuss freely all financial matters from a high moral stand-point.
It will insist that every engagement and obligation of the country shall be promptly met with gold.
It will oppose, under present circumstances, any further contraction of the currency.
It will not be in haste to give political power to those who have been rebels.
It will advocate reconstruction on a basis (and that only) of exact and impartial justice.
It will oppose all political manœuvring and machinery calculated to lower the standard of national honor and integrity.
It will consecrate itself with all its power and influence to the great work of moral, political and religious reform and Christian freedom, the world over.
We ask not Christian toleration, we assert it as a right.
We ask no subscriptions to support us as a charitable institution.
We ask friends to help us in increasing our circulation and usefulness, if they believe we are doing good, and not otherwise.
We expect to give in every number of the paper through the year reading matter to the extent of any ordinary-sized volume of 300 pages sold at the book-stores.
We expect every subscriber of the paper to say that the money paid for
THE INDEPENDENT
is the best investment of its character he has ever made.
We expect to have a good measure of success in what we shall aim to do. We expect some opposition from rival newspapers, some criticisms for mistakes of judgment, some fault-finding because we are radical, and lots of advice, as usual, from all quarters; but, notwithstanding, we expect to live and thrive, and do more good, perhaps, than ever before.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDEPENDENT!
PRICE $2 50 PER ANNUM TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS, OR $3 BY CARRIERS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
HENRY C. BOWEN, PUBLISHER, NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK.
GREAT NUMBER THIS WEEK.
ATTRACTIONS AS FOLLOWS:
SALMON P. CHASE FOR PRESIDENT. By Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
THE LOST IMAGE. Chapters 4th and 5th. A NEW RELIGIOUS STORY Written expressly for THE INDEPENDENT, By an eminent ORTHODOX CLERGYMAN, And destined, we believe, to be the most popular, racy and instructive series of contributions ever given to a religious newspaper.
EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANS AND THE OPERA. By Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, of Chicago.
REGRETS. AN ORIGINAL POEM.
THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN. By Rev. LEWIS E. MATSON, of Chicago.
ON THE SHOALS. By Prof. S. C. BARTLETT, Theological Seminary, Chicago.
RESURGAM. AN ORIGINAL POEM. By CARL SPENCER.
WASHINGTON LETTER. By Our Special Correspondent. Giving a Description of a Great Dinner of Andrew Johnson and the Copperheads, &c.
TWO MEN OF "COLOR" IN A RAILROAD CAR. By GEO. W. BUNGAY.
THE VOYAGE OF LIFE, A SERMON. By Rev. NEWMAN HALL. Preached to his own Congregation on his arrival in England. PRINTED FROM MANUSCRIPT Furnished us by Mr. Hall.
EURYDICE. AN ORIGINAL POEM.
BENJAMIN LUNDY. By ROBERT PURVIS.
LETTER FROM CHICAGO, BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. SUBJECT: Burning of Farwell Hall. Ole Bull's Concert. Evening Before the Fire. Elizabeth A. Wilcox Legacy. Ontario Institute. Quincy College. Crosby Opera House Lottery, &c.
A PAIR OF SHOES. AN ORIGINAL CHILDREN'S STORY. By Miss AUGUSTA LARNED.
INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS ON CHILDREN.
A SENSIBLE MAN.
VALUE OF A GOOD BAROMETER.
CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.
EDITORIALS AS FOLLOWS:
THE CONQUERING STROKE OF GEN. MEADE.
A MARRED MEMORIAL: OR, GEO. PEABODY AND THE GEORGETOWN CHURCH.
Together with an ORIGINAL POEM By JOHN G. WHITTIER.
OUR NEW INDIAN POLICY.
BISHOP SELWYN.
RECONSTRUCTION IN THE BUREAU.
DEATH OF BISHOP HOPKINS.
THE WAR OF RACES.
CONGREGATIONALISM IN CHICAGO.
EDITORIAL NOTES ON PASSING EVENTS.
PERSONAL COLUMN.
NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.
REVIVAL RECORD.
MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.
EDITOR'S BOOK-TABLE.
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.
TALK, NEWS AND GOSSIP IN WALL-ST.
IMPORTANT NEWS FOR CAPITALISTS, BANKERS AND BUSINESS MEN.
MONEY MARKET.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.
DRY GOODS REPORT.
DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.
PRODUCE MARKET REPORTS.
PRICES CURRENT.
NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.
FOREIGN NEWS.
DOMESTIC NEWS.
PEBBLES.
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THE WHOLE COMPRISING ATTRACTIONS NEVER EQUALED IN ANY OTHER RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.
Every new subscriber to THE INDEPENDENT will be presented with a copy of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" for twelve months, the price of which is $2, or "SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN, By F. B. CARPENTER, Esq. One of the most popular books ever published. Price $1 50. We have already given away of this volume over TWELVE THOUSAND COPIES.
THE INDEPENDENT FOR ONE YEAR, with either of these popular and valuable gifts, may be had for only TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.
Address HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

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Howes & Macy, Bankers,

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NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

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Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 14, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 25 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 65 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1 000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND, 7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.

CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway; or HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., FINANCIAL AGENTS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1868.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.

Holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds are hereby notified that the Agent of State will redeem said Bonds, at his office in the City of New-York, on the first of May next, to the extent of the moneys on hand for that purpose.

Notice of desire to surrender Bonds for payment must be filed with the Agent of State on or before the 25th of March.

T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State.
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.
Ex-Officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK
for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

RACINE TOWN BONDS.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, and Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, and Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES.
Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to the requirements of the charter and by-laws, the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held in this office, on the third WEDNESDAY (15th) of this month, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be closed at 12 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until after the election.

Notice is also given, pursuant to the same authority, that immediately after the regular annual meeting above called, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held for the consideration of business of the highest importance to the Company.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President and Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, held at the banking-house this day, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected, viz.:

A. V. STOUT, W. W. WAKEMAN,
E. F. BEEKMAN, SAMUEL HOLMES,
THOS. CARLTON, GEO. S. MOULTON,
JOHN B. DICKINSON, JOHN R. CECIL,
MATTHEW BIRD, W. W. HUNTINGTON,
N. T. PORTER, WM. SULZBACHER,
JAMES L. STEWART, SAMUEL W. BASS,
E. B. SUTTON.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held subsequently, A. V. STOUT was elected President, and N. T. PORTER Vice-President, both unanimously.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 13th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

MASON THOMSON, EDWARD A. QUINTARD,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, ADON SMITH, JR.,
JOHN RANDALL, DAVID M. TURNURE,
WM. M. VERMILYE, HENRY O. FREEMAN,
NATH'L W. CHATER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board MASON THOMSON, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

INTEREST ON FIRST-MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's office. Transfer books will be closed on and after 16th inst., until day of payment.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. Poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN FIBRE COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Brooklyn Fibre Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.

W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

OFFICE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this Company will be held at No. 28 Warren-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS WATER-WORKS.—THE TIME for the opening of bids for the Pumping Engines for these works is extended to 12 M. Saturday, Feb. 15. Plans of engines and boilers can be seen, and specifications obtained, at St. Louis, or at the office of WM. E. WORTHEN, Civil Engineer, No. 482 Broadway, New-York. By order of the Board.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 48 Wall-st.

CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company are requested to call on MORAN BROTHERS, No. 23 Nassau-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in various sums to suit. Office hours, 12 to 2 daily. R. SALTONSTALL, Broker, No. 78 Cedar-st.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	109¾	110	10-40 Cou.	102⅝	102¾
Coupon, 1881	109¾	110	Gold	141⅜	141½
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106¼	106¾	June, 7.30	105⅞	106
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109⅝	109⅞	July, 7.30	105¾	106
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107	107¼	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108	108¼	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	105⅝	105⅞	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '67.	105⅝	105⅞	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg.	102⅝	102¾	U. S. 3 ₩ c. Cer.	100⅛	100⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

TIMOTHY H. BURGER, DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
THOMAS MORTON, AB'M WAKEMAN,
HENRY DAVID, R. G. HATFIELD,
CHARLES JENKINS, CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
M. M. VAN BUREN, ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,
J. W. BROWN, B. McFEELY,
EDWARD E. COWLES, M. H. SMITH, JR.,
J. J. McKINNEY, J. WINDMULLER,
EDWARD SCULLY, THOS. FESSENDEN,
HARRISON P. LISCOMB, GEORGE TUGNOT,
CHARLES C. WHITE, SAMUEL BLOCH,
NATHAN WORLEY, W. M. MONTANYEA,
R. A. MAYEREAU, JOHN A. BAUSH,
WM. MILES, JAMES NEEVES,
DANIEL S. SCHANK, THOMAS WEBB,
NELSON SAMIS, GEO. C. JEFFRIES,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, N. A. CHILDS,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS, WM. VAN NAME,
DAVIS COLLAMORE, S. S. WYCKOFF,
HAMT'N BLYDENBURG, J. C. WINANS.

At a meeting of the Directors held on the 8th inst., Mr. JOHN C. WINANS was unanimously reëlected President.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 13TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, ALEX. BONNELL,
LEVI APGAR, FREDERICK MEAD,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, HORACE K. THURBER,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH, R. CORNELL WHITE,
JOHN F. PUPKE, ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
MARTIN Y. BUNN, ALLAN HAY,
EDGAR PINCHOT, CHARLES E. BEEBE,
JOHN H. HOLDANE, ROBT. McLOUGHLIN,
CHANCELLR H. BROOKS, JAMES FLANAGAN,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN, JAMES WALLACE,
S. S. CHAMBERLIN, THOS. M. WHEELER,
CHARLES SPEAR, WILLIAM M. GILES,
WILLIAM W. OWENS, ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
JOHN MORRIS WHITE, CHAS. B. RICHARD,
T. C. KIMBALL.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the BOWERY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$308,721 65
Banking-house		14,000 00
Expense Account		28 15
Premiums		
U. S. Bonds with Comptroller		10,561 29
U. S. Securities on hand		257,5[illegible] 00
Due from National Banks		31,000 00
		75,908 46
Cash on hand:		
Cash Items	$6,233 13	
National Bank Notes	19,455 00	
Specie	5,931 64	
Fractional Currency	1,928 00	
Legal-tender notes	56,671 00	
Compound-interest Notes	103,410 00—	193,628 77
Exchanges		76,359 40
Total		$1,027,707 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$250,000 00
Circulation received from Comptroller	$225,000 00	
Less amount on hand	3,000 00	
Amount outstanding		222,000 00
Individual Deposits		511,663 74
Surplus		
Profit and loss	$31,000 00	
Discount	10,277 80	
Exchange	2,663 27	
	2 91—	44,043 98
Total		$1,027,707 72

I, R. HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, 1868.

E. RING, Notary Public.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 STATE OF Alabama 8 per cent. Bonds; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in the City of New-York. Principal payable in the City of New-York July 1, 1886. Issued under act of Dec. 15, 1865.

The following is the statement of the bonded debt of the State of Alabama:

Jan. 10, 1861, the debt of the State of Alabama was ... payable in New-York $2,109,000
payable in London. 1,336,000
Total $3,445,000

During the war the interest coupons of the State were necessarily allowed to remain unpaid, though those payable in New-York, Nov. 1, 1861, were obliged to be paid through London under great difficulties, and those payable in London were paid up, and including those due Jan. 1, 1865, thus evincing the earnest desire of the State to meet its interest so long as insuperable difficulties incident to the blockade did not prevent. As soon as practicable, among the first acts passed by the Legislature of the State was that under date of Dec. 15, 1865, authorizing the issue of $1,500,000 of bonds bearing not exceeding 8 per cent. per annum, to be used for the necessary financial purposes of the State Government. In an act subsequently passed, (say Feb. 13, 1866,) a certain portion of these bonds, to bear 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. interest, were set apart to fund the past due coupons, including those maturing November, 1866, and January, 1867, which has been done by the issue of said bonds to the amount of $621,100. Of the same issue bearing 8 per cent. per annum there have been sold at par the sum of $55,500, making the whole bonded debt of the State so far issued

Five per cent. bonds payable in New-York $2,582,800
Five per cent. bonds payable in London 712,800
Six per cent. bonds payable in London 775,000
Eight per cent. bonds payable in New-York 55,500
Total $4,121,600

leaving unsold $823,400, of which amount $500,000 are, by direction of the Executive of the State, now offered.

The floating debt of the State, which has arisen solely from the inability (immediately succeeding the close of the war) of collecting taxes, amounts in the aggregate to about $500,000, to pay off which the present issue is now offered. The receipts for taxes from Oct. 1, 1866, to Aug. 30, 1867, when the last report was received, amounted to $647,000, and a further amount remained yet to be collected. Even in the past disastrous year these taxes have more than met the ordinary expenses of the State Government, including interest, and there is not a moment's doubt that the State will hereafter continue, as she always has, to meet her payments with promptness, and lastly, while all the issues of the State before and since the war have been made, with all the guarantees of law, to avoid the slightest shadow of doubt with reference to their legitimacy, the Constitutional Convention, sitting under authority of the United States Government, have confirmed the acts and guarantees attaching to all their securities, as per following certified copy of the acts of said Convention:

Resolved, That it is the determination of this Convention to recognize all legitimate indebtedness of the State of Alabama; and we hold that said indebtedness should ever be held sacred.

In this, of obligations we enumerate:

First—The entire bonded debt due Jan. 10, 1861.

Second—The bonded debt created since 1865, in funding coupons, due and unpaid.

Third—Bonds issued in extending matured debts of 1868.

Fourth—Bonded or other indebtedness created during the last two years, together with "tax receipt" or "certificate" issued by authority of law for paying legitimate expenses of the Provisional Government; provided, however, that no indebtedness (bonded or otherwise) created by the State of Alabama during the late rebellion, or indebtedness created during the last two years, for the benefit, directly or remotely, of any interest of the rebel State or Confederate Government, shall in any manner be recognized by this Convention.

ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION, MONTGOMERY, Nov. 25, 1867.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by this Convention on the 12th day of the present month. From the official journal it appears that the vote upon adopting the resolution was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas, 5[illegible]; nays, none.

ROBERT BARBER, Secretary of the Convention.

The undersigned will receive bids until the 28th of January for the above-mentioned bonds.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any part or all the bids that may be made, and parties bidding at a higher rate than may be accepted, will be placed upon an equality with the lowest accepted bid.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas; administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, No. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	84,462 39
Losses unpaid	none.
Assets	$334,462 39

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

☞ A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 6th instant.

JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital	$250,000
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	158,654
Assets	$408,654

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO. NO. 166 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND. MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building) a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1868	509,684 89
NET SURPLUS	279,160 15

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868. A semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.

AMOS F. HATFIELD, President.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND. NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 114 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND. ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand. Stockholders holding certificates issued prior to May 3, 1867, will be required to present them when calling for their dividends.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand, at their office, No. 175 Broadway.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend (No. 29) of Three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Monday, Jan. 13.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK, No. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 28 (old No. 10) COURT-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 161 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 13.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STREETS. NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS INSURANCE CO. No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1868.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TEN (10) per cent. is payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 13th inst.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. (free from government tax), payable on and after the 13th inst.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1868.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-Half per Cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th instant.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAN. 9, 1868. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1868.

Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.

N18law6mW* DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HASLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 18 South 6th-st., in the City Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 1st day of June next.

Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.

p.20-law6mW* SOLOMON MAHLER, Executor.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.

Dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from the 1st, the same as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now, or on before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner 34th-st. and 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1868. Deposits made on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. Interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Books in English, French and German. Deposits before Jan. 21, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $4,260,418 62.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 8, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five hundred dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to Five hundred dollars and upward.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third MONDAY, 20th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

An extra interest will also be paid at the same time, of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, ult., as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE AGENT WANTED TO open an office in Cincinnati, Ohio, and supply subagents all over the West and Southwest with Lloyd's New Revolving Double Maps of the continents of Europe and America combined; each map twenty square feet large; cost $100,000 and four years' time; just finished, and shows 5,000,000 names; every school and house in the world need these Revolving Double Maps; price only $4, worth $50; $10 a copy can be got in the West; 100,000 copies can be wholesaled in a year; a small capital will do to start on; right to sell this Revolving Double Map in Cuba, South America and British Provinces and California for sale; $20 can be obtained there. Twenty new maps under way.

J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FACTORY FOR SALE—FORMERLY USED for manufacturing cotton goods; thirty-two yard-wide looms, with all other machinery in complete running order; also, good dwelling-house and a plot of ground, 175 feet front by over 100 deep, in a fast-improving neighborhood, eight brown-stone houses having been built in the same block within a year; the whole will be sold on very easy terms, (no brokers employed.) Apply on the premises, No. 303 West 51st-st., before 9 A. M., or after 5 P. M.; or at No. 324 Canal-st. about noon, daily, of JAMES BLAKE.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A LARGE MANUFACTURING silverware workshop, in complete working order, with engine and boiler, nearly new, together with shafting, pulleys and belting; all in good order and ready for eighteen silversmiths to go to work; together also with all the stamps and tools, and fixtures of every nature appertaining to the business. This is the well-known, old established house of the late Mr. Gibney, No. 63 Prince-st.; it will be sold low if applied for soon. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED GROCERY, doing a good cash business, in a good locality. Inquire at the corner of 15th-st. and 1st-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS, MANUFACTURERS or Warehousemen.—Greenwich-st., through to Hudson, near Abingdon-square. Large vacant property and buildings; suitable location for storehouses or manufactory; about 85x140. Price $60,000—$21,000 on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class and medium-priced houses variously located; also, business property and vacant lots on all the leading avenues and streets; printed list on application. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a brown-stone high-stoop house, 25 feet wide; to be sold at a bargain; early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house No. 14 West 47th-st.; well-built, in fine order; possession May 1. Inquire only of W. B. BISHOP, No. 60 West 52d-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY on Laurens-st.; a good opportunity for a profitable investment. Apply to R. E. BABB, No. 108 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

37TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, fine order, for sale or exchange for smaller house.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE Houses for investment or occupation, can get my printed list on application at my office. EDMUND H. MARTINE, 6th-av., corner 32d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three lots on Remsen-st., near Hicks. Also other desirable property, improved and unimproved. Apply to ALFRED E. LEWIS, No. 153 Montague-st., Brooklyn, late with Abner L. Ely, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in New-York or vicinity, or merchandise, a valuable farm near Long Branch. Call on or address GEO. LOWE, No. 154 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscribers will sell the farm lately occupied by Chauncey Delavan, deceased, situated in the town of East Fishkill, 4 miles from Fishkill Village, near the line of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. Said farm contains 145 acres in a fine state of cultivation, on which is a large two-story double house and fine outbuildings. The house is about 40 rods from the main road, with a lawn in front of 5 acres, with two reliable streams of water running through it. There are two good orchards on the premises. The place is a desirable one for a gentleman's residence, or for a practical farmer.

If not sold previous to Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1868, it will be sold at auction on that day at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

For further particulars apply to

SAM'L A. HAYT, LEWIS H. WHITE, Executors.
FISHKILL VILLAGE, Dec. 26, 1867.

TO GENTLEMEN AND PRACTICAL FARMERS.—Genesee Valley—A large and valuable farm for sale; two miles from railroad station, adjoining the late Gen. Wadsworth's; 560 acres; wheat, clover-land and meadow, except 40 acres woodland; mansion, barns and outbuildings, large and convenient; cottage and five smaller houses for hands on the property; climate healthful; on the whole, one of the most desirable farms in the State. For price and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY-SEAT OF EIGHTEEN ACRES FOR SALE—On the Kingsbridge road, one mile and a half south of Yonkers; house in good order, containing seventeen rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water and furnace; convenient carriage-house, stables, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; a fine garden, well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location high, commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN THE VILLAGE of West Farms—A beautiful cottage with eight rooms, fronting the river; abundance of fruit and shade. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Newark at a great sacrifice; terms to suit the purchaser. For full information address WILLIAM COLE, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, IN PART FOR Western lands, or other property, a fine house and barn, &c., and 77 lots, in good location, 6 miles from Fulton Ferry. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 78 Cedar-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND FARMS ON THE Morris and Essex, and Northern Railroads of New-Jersey. S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

STORE PROPERTY TO LET AND LEASE.

To let, the elegant store No. 501 Broadway, with the first two lofts and basement, size 28x200, running through to Mercer-st.

ALSO, to let, a large and elegant store above Franklin-st., 50 feet front, and of extra depth.

ALSO, an elegant corner on Union-square.

ALSO, on Broadway and 14th-st., some of extra depth, with rear entrance, others of usual depth, also on Union-square, 32 feet front; also, a large building corner of 5th-av. and 13th-st.

ALSO, No. 76 Chambers-st., first floor and cellar, 100 feet west of Broadway.

For further particulars and amount of rents apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

TO LET—NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV., two beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen at any time, without permits. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

FRONT OFFICE AND LOFTS TO LET—in Cliff-st., near John; handsome front office on second floor, with third and fourth floors above. Apply to A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE SUITE OF OFFICES NO. 10 Wall-st., lately occupied by the Beekman Insurance Company, suitable for bankers. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE family owning a large double house, no other boarders, in a first-class location and convenient to all the ferries, will take a gentleman and wife to board, giving them a fine room, and make it a good home for them in all things, for a moderate consideration. Address Box No. 2,783 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 18TH AND 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs., for a gentleman and wife; sitting and bedroom on second floor, front; house must have nicely-furnished parlor or reception-room; references given and required. Address F. W. L., Post-office Box No. 1,800.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIROUS of letting furnished rooms, with or without board; single gentlemen preferred; rooms on second floor; a first-class house in every particular. No. 112 East 17th-st., New-York.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Most central locality, few steps from 5th-av., with or without board; private family; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE; a large room, with fire, gas, water, &c., for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with good board. No. 73 7th-st.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—WITH PRIVATE table, in 4th-av., near 21st-st.; first class in every particular. Apply at No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 5, third floor.

FIFTEENTH-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY has two or three nicely-furnished rooms to let without board; neighborhood good; terms moderate. No. 352 West 15th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family, at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av. House and location first-class.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY-furnished back parlor and extensions, with hot and cold water; also, two single rooms, at 52 West 15th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—MURRAY HILL, near 5th-av.—Furnished rooms en suite or single, with board.

A LARGE AND A SMALL FURNISHED room, first floor, to let, No. 285 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO a gentleman a nicely furnished room, with full or partial board. No. 105 East 40th-st., near Park-av.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR MARRIED couples can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and board at No. 48 East 11th-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at 222 Clinton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A MODERATE-SIZE, well-built house, between 14th and 59th sts., near the line of the University-place cars preferred; price from $8,000 to $12,000, part cash; must be well located, and the value substantial, not in fancy work and decorations. Address, with full particulars, Z., New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-class brick house, well located in Brooklyn, a small country place about one hour from the City, and from 20 to 40 acres. H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, IF low priced, a store from 20 to 25 feet front, between Dey and Chambers sts., and within two blocks from Broadway. Address Box No. 3,777 Post-office.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE elderly French woman, who speaks good French, and is well experienced in the training of children, to obtain a situation either as nurse or to wait upon young ladies; can sew and do up muslin and make herself useful; wages moderate, if a steady place; good City references. Apply at No. 119 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and do sewing and operate on Grover & Baker's machine, or would do chamberwork and mind children; City or country; best of reference. Call for two days at old No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation in a small private family; is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; understands baking bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; has good City reference. Call first floor, front room, No. 327 West 26th-st. and 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, who thoroughly understands the English, French and American systems, pastry, breakfast breads, desserts of all kinds; no objection to hotel or boarding-house; can obtain the best of City reference. Call or apply at No. 413 East 16th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker, and one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, Protestant, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a good baker of bread and excellent washer and ironer; or would do laundry work; has good City reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman who has just taken up rooms for herself and mother, work in families by the week; would also take in washing; can procure references if required. Call or address No. 28 Rivington-st., in the rear, room No. 2 in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of baking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 462 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, jellies, creams, in French and English style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A HOUSEKEEPER, WITH UNexceptionable references, a situation; is competent to take charge of servants and the house in general, and is also willing to assist in sewing. Address B. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; poultry, soups, meats, bread, pies; best City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 117 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family, as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 412 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 84 East 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 223 East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 315 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY COMPETENT woman as nurse and chambermaid; is an excellent sewer; will find her willing and obliging; best City references; home more an object than wages. Apply at No. 311 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress or to wait on an invalid lady; can cut and fit; has lived with first-class families. Call for two days at No. 408 4th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A WORTHY AND CAPABLE girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; also willing to do fine washing and ironing. Apply to her last employer today, No. 118 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman in the above capacity; she understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Call at No. 200 West 28th-st., seventh house, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SMART WOMAN WITH good City reference, a situation as general houseworker; is an excellent washer and ironer and plain cook; wages $10. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st. No charge till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 84 East 7th-st., between 1 and 2 P. M., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CApable girl to do cooking, or as general servant; will be found neat, economical and respectful; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY GOOD WOMAN, A situation as cook; good cook, washer and ironer; in a private boarding-house or private family; has the best City references; willing to go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; is very willing and obliging; has never lived out. Can be seen for three days at No. 328 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family; does up linens in style; fluting and finery; thoroughly understands her business; wages $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., Cottage.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch girl to do chamberwork, or as first-class waitress; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Englishwoman as cook; thoroughly understands her business and is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 27th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; willing to go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO get some washing at her own home; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; good references. Call at No. 335 West 26th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is posted in preparing all kinds of game and fancy cooking generally; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 160 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, 16 years of age, to take care of children, or do light chamberwork or plain sewing. Call at No. 70 9th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS first-class laundress; has the best City reference from her last place. Address No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; understands her business thoroughly; can produce unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 92 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting; has three years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 92 West 19th-st., first floor, rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid; has the best City reference. Call for two days at 427 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good reference. Apply at No. 1,271 Broadway, in ice-cream saloon.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR laundress; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st., over the liquor-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; no objection to assist with chamberwork; good City reference. Apply at No. 241 West 22d-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GIRL LATELY LANDED, A situation to do general housework or take care of children; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class hairdresser; has the best of City reference. No. 85 6th-av., near 8th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; good City references. Can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 457 West 32d-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl as seamstress in a private family; good references given. Call, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 249 Fifth-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation; is a good cook and first-class laundress; best of City references. Call at No. 260 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse or growing children; best City references can be had. Can be seen for two days, at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 West 16th-st. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or first-class waitress. Best of City references. Call at No. 113 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant German girl. Apply at No. 87 Clinton-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; good reference. Address No. 204 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO WAITING and chamberwork; no objection to a boarding house; good City reference. Apply at 223 West 16th-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid check. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTESTant, aged 34, married, no family,) a situation to take charge of a gentleman's or lady's farm; understands raising cattle, draining, and farming in all its branches; his wife is a first-class butter-maker and raiser of poultry; would go to any part of the country; first-class references. Address MILLBUR , New-Jersey, Box 51.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation to take care of an old gentleman; would travel; is a first-class waiter and valet or footman; the best City references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call on or address THOMAS JOHNSON, for one week, No. 343 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A man with small family; experienced in farming, care of stock, &c.; will give the best of references to practical farmers who have known him from boyhood. Address LEWIS, Box No. 347 New-London, Conn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 299 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a practical man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; has good City references. Address S. V., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND footman, or would take care of a road team; has the best of reference from last and former employers. Address E. H., Box No. 277 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman, as driver, in City or country; City reference. Address B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS READY AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for all recommended nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, cook, wash and ironers, houseworkers, &c.; American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and French.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; man must understand farming thoroughly; wife must be a good cook, washer and ironer; German preferred. Address, with reference, J. H., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE WITH my patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringements. My circulars will explain. Address A. J. FULLER, Springfield, Vermont.

MAP ENGRAVERS.—THOSE EXCELLING in lettering can have steady piece-work at LLOYD'S, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE—ONE living with his parents preferred. MASON BROS., No. 596 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:

All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:

5½ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
6 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
9,560 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
586 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good.
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.

The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 13, 1867.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., (LATE HAGGERTY & PHELPS,) GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York,

offer their services to their friends and the public generally, soliciting a share of patronage.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY.
ALEX. PONCE DE LEON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 15, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:

3,190 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, cargo brig *Achille*, from Messina.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST BROADWAY, BROOME, LEWIS AND 26TH STS.—To close the estate of Jacob Abrahams, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, to close the estate of the late Jacob Abrahams, deceased:

WEST BROADWAY—The lot of land, with the two-story and attic brick store, and two-story brick foundry thereon, situate on the easterly side of West Broadway, between Canal and Lispenard sts., and known as No. 155. Lot 25x100 feet.

BROOME-ST.—The two-story brick store and lot situate on the southwest corner of Broome and Lewis sts., and known as No. 49 Broome-st. Lot 25x60.8, more or less.

WEST 26TH-ST.—The lot of land with the frame building thereon, situate on the northerly side of 26th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av., and known as No. 107. Lot 25x98.9.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. H. & S. RIKER, Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 426 BROOME-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROOME-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story brick front house thereon situate on the northerly side of Broome-st., 50 feet east of Crosby-st., and known as No. 426. Lot about 25x108 feet.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17.—FORECLOSURE SALE OF valuable improved and unimproved Harlem property, under the direction of JOHN KELLY, Sheriff, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.

SECOND-AV.—West side, whole front between 118th and 119th sts., (201.10x110 feet,) six beautiful building lots and seven houses. Maps at Auctioneer's office, 14 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868, for work and materials for the improvement of the Hudson River, between Troy and New Baltimore, N. Y., as follows:

1st—For from fifty thousand to sixty-five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone, delivered in the dykes and levelled on top.

2d—For from two hundred and seventy thousand to three hundred and fifty thousand feet, more or less, of piles, oak, pine, chestnut or spruce, not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt, and most of them fifteen feet long.

3d—For driving from two hundred and forty thousand to three hundred and fifteen thousand feet of piles, more or less.

4th—For from six hundred and fifty thousand to eight hundred and fifty thousand feet, more or less, of eight-inch by twelve-inch sawed hemlock timber, in pieces not less than twenty-five feet long, to be delivered in rafts at the dykes.

5th—For the timber work on from fifteen thousand to twenty-one thousand running feet, more or less, of full dyke.

6th—For the timber work on thirty-two hundred running feet, more or less, of half dyke.

7th—For the timber work on from twelve to fifteen hundred feet of abutment, more or less, for slope wall at Douw's Point, or other points on the river banks.

8th—For from sixteen thousand to twenty-two thousand pounds, more or less, of wrought iron bolts, with nuts and washers.

9th—For from forty thousand to fifty thousand pounds, more or less, of wrought iron rods, with nuts and washers.

10th—For from thirty-five thousand to forty-eight thousand pounds, more or less, of wrought iron spikes without heads.

11th—For three thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone, to be delivered on the dykes.

12th—For dredging away two thousand cubic yards, more or less, of the old State dam near Castleton, N. Y.; material to be deposited on flat scows and shovelled into the new dyke near Cedar Hill.

13th—Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered for stone; so much per cubic yard dredged and deposited for dredging; so much per running foot for piles, driving and timber work; so much per thousand feet, B. M., for timber, and so much per pound for iron.

14th—Forms of proposals may be obtained at this office, and no bid will be received unless made on the printed form and properly certified. Specimens of the stone and iron, plans and specifications of the timber work, and maps of the river showing soundings, &c., can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be given to parties desiring to bid.

15th—Bids will be considered for materials and workmanship, not less than one-fourth of the amounts given above. Successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States with good and sufficient sureties. Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. John Newton.

JOHN M. WILSON, Major Engineers, and Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs and leave the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New-York by CARLE & STRONG, JOSEPH HORSEY'S SON, and S. NEWBY.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

SHOW CASES, COUNTERS AND FIXtures for sale. Apply at once to C. B. SMITH & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT......SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Mar. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON.......................Jan. 8
TRIPOLI.....................Jan. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin............................$80 Gold.
Steerage.........................$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 15.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINEHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 9 A. M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA..................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN.................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
MINNESOTA.................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.......TUESDAY, Jan. 21
FRANCE, GRACE............SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, HALL...............SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.........SATURDAY, Jan. 15
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..TUESDAY....Jan. 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........SATURDAY....Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY....Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax)........TUESDAY.....Jan. 28
CITY OF BOSTON............SATURDAY....Feb. 1
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves..................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
PERSIA leaves................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves...............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
RUSSIA leaves................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves...............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
Chief cabin passage..............................$130
Second cabin passage.............................80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..............................165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23.
MORRO CASTLE, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. H. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 23.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 18
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 25
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 17.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the Interior.
Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 78 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 21, 1868—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The fine steamship
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston; also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos free of charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
ASHLAND,
GEO. L. NORTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.
For freight or passage, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE FOR BALTIMORE.—Steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will sail SATURDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. For freight apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the
FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,
METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTLES—360 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 124 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JASON H. BOOKOVER, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 3d day of February, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARQUIS D. L. SHARKEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a partner in the firm of Alexander Ross & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN S. RICHMOND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 14, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAMON S. LATORRE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Ramon S. Latorre, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal,
JAN. 14, 1868. Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice, that on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABEL DOWNS, of Seneca Falls, in the County of Seneca and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at S. G. Hadley's office, in the village of Waterloo, N. Y., before Sterling G. Hadley, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock.
BENJAMIN ASHBY, U. S. Deputy Marshal,
as Messenger Northern District of New-York.
JAN. 8, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice, that on the 3d day of January A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SEABURY S. GOULD, of Seneca Falls, in the county of Seneca and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at S. G. Hadley's office, in the village of Waterloo, before Sterling G. Hadley, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of January A. D., 1868, at 10 o'clock.
BENJAMIN ASHBY, U. S. Deputy Marshal,
as Messenger Northern District of New-York.
ja 8-law2wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. VALENTINE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John H. Valentine, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at Chambers of said District Court, before John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And notice is further given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress aforesaid, will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York on the 4th day of January, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
JOHN A. FOSTER, Attorney for Petitioner.
ja8-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDRICK W. COLEMAN, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Fredrick W. Coleman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac S. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1867.
j1-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILO T. RUGGLES, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Philo T. Ruggles, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1868.
ja8-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT H. WRIGHT, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Albert H. Wright in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1868.
ja8-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL BRONNER, bankrupt. The said bankrupt, having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place. Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1867.
ja1-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COTTON W. BEAN and WILLIAM WILSON, bankrupts. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Cotton W. Bean of Phillipstown, in the County of Putnam and State of New-York, and William Wilson of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who were copartners doing business in the City of New-York in said district for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, and who were on the 18th day of November, 1867, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at the City of New-York, Jan. 7, 1868.
JAMES D. GIBLIN, Assignee,
ja8-law3wW* No. 92 Pearl-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORATIO FOSTER and MARIUS C. C. CHURCH, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Horatio Foster, of the City, County and State of New-York, and Marius C. C. Church, of Parkersburgh, in the State of West Virginia, as well individually as forming the copartnership of CHURCH & FOSTER, of the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district—Dated at New-York the 7th day of January, A. D., 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja8-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. KIMBALL, Bankrupt.—The goods which were in the store of George W. Kimball, bankrupt, at No. 429 Broadway, New-York, consisting of boots and shoes, soaps, perfumery, gentlemen's and ladies' furnishing goods, glass and plated ware, five show cases and other store fixtures, will be sold at public auction by HOYT & WHEELER, Auctioneers, No. 114 Church and Nos. 125 & 127 Duane-st., New-York, on FRIDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the benefit of creditors.
JOHN W. BRADLEY, Assignee.
Office of Jackson & Beaman, 16 Wall-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES W. STONE, a Bankrupt.—No. 11. Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James W. Stone, New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of January, 1868.
R. LAWSON, Assignee,
ja8-law3wW* No. 360 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Eastern District of New-York.—Matter of ROBERT MUNNS, a bankrupt.—I give notice that on the 26th day of November, 1867, I was appointed assignee of the bankrupt in the above matter. My address is E. Setauket, Long Island. BRYANT C. HAWKINS.
ja8-law3wW

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH A. SOLOMON and DAVID POHALSKI, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 11th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN SHERMAN, of City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN F. RUTTMAN, of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RUFUS SANGER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HAMLITON DOLON, of Vineland, in the County of Cumberland and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 North Second-st., in the City of Camden, N. J., before Charles P. Stratton, Register, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Jan. 13, 1868. BENAJAH DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR A. BRUSH, Bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edgar A. Brush, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 31st day of December, A. D. 1867.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja15-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 34.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL C. BISHOP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of November, 1867.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nathaniel C. Bishop, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, No. 137 Broadway,
ja15-law-3wW* New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW A. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Matthew A. Williams, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja15-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC WYMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Wyman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district; who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja15-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHEL W. FREDENBURG, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michel W. Fredenburg, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 14th day of January, A. D. 1868. ABEL HORTON, Assignee,
ja15-law3wW* No. 48 Murray-st.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
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DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail: cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

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IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
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IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

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D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CAROLINE RICHINGS..........................Directress.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 15,
BENEFIT OF
Mrs. HELLENE WALLACE, widow of William Vincent Wallace.
LAST NIGHT OF
DESERT FLOWER.
All the artists in the cast.
THURSDAY, (at Brooklyn Academy,) MARTHA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 17,
Benefit of Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
MARTHA.
SATURDAY NIGHT, FRA DIAVOLO.
Box sheet now open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BALDWIN & CO..........................DIRECTORS
HAR-YAH-TA-KEE
AND HIS ROYAL COMPANY FROM JAPAN,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

RISTORI—EXTRA ELIZABETH MATINEE.

THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock.
EXTRA MATINEE,
RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.
FRENCH THEATRE.
Lessee and Director..........................J. GRAU
Doors open at 12½.
GRAND ELIZABETH MATINEE.
ADELAIDE RISTORI for the last time in New-York in her great role of Elizabeth. Sig. Bozzo as Essex.
Private boxes can now be secured.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING—NORMA NIGHT.
for the first time in America the grand tragedy of NORMA.
ADELAIDE RISTORI for the first time in her great tragic role of NORMA.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.
FAREWELL NIGHT—BENEFIT OF MADAME RISTORI.
LAST NIGHT OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE—MARIE ANTOINETTE.
In Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Jan. 21—RISTORI FAREWELL.
RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE.

FRENCH THEATRE.

CARD.—Offenbach's Opera Bouffe, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, having been performed nearly one hundred times by Mr. Bateman's troupe in America, he has determined to interrupt his present brilliant Boston season, in order that the public of New-York, which first set the seal of American approval upon the great Parisian sensation, should be enabled to witness
THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE,
which will take place on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 20,
with all the original artists.
THE GRAND DUCHESS will be performed for POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.
Every evening, (except Saturday,) and at the FAREWELL MATINEE on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock.
Prices as usual.
Reserved seats ready at the regular offices on and after Wednesday morning, Jan. 15.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. Bateman..........................Lessee and Director
BENEFIT OF M. LE BLANC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18,
LES TROIS MOUSQUETAIRES,
By the whole strength of the company.
Tickets at the theatre and No. 701 Broadway. Dress Circle reserved seats, $1.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
THE FROST KING.
DAY AND NIGHT.
MAMMOTH CAVE OPEN DAILY.
GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS IN BROOKLYN.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read FOUR TIMES in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as follows: On THURSDAY, Jan. 16, his CHRISTMAS CAROL and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on FRIDAY, Jan. 17, his DAVID COPPERFIELD and Mr. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY, (from Pickwick;) on MONDAY, Jan. 20, his DOCTOR MARIGOLD and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, his NICHOLAS NICKELBY, (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN. The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock, and be comprised within two hours. The audience is earnestly requested to be seated ten minutes before the commencement of the Readings. Reserved seats $2 each.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

DODWORTH HALL.
SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.
KING JOHN, (two scenes.)
CHRISTMAS CAROL, (third stave.)
Mr. CRUMMLES' DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1. For sale at McFarland's bookstore, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. Commence at 8 o'clock.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, a change of programme.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY,
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., CORNER STATE-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter,) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced, with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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WILLIAM GARDNER'S,
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GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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Adjoining Lord & Taylor.
Branch No. 128 Fulton-st., Sun Building.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

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LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BONNETS reduced to half price. Greatest bargains ever offered on Broadway. Flowers, ribbons, feathers and velvets. Furs at half price. Save this. L. BINNS, 577 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR against EMELINE MERRY, Eliza Altenhain, John Sedgwick, assignee of Eliza Altenhain in bankruptcy, Eliza C. Hill and Charles F. Hill, her husband, Waldo Hutchins, Charles H. Bertrand, Ludwig Sachs, Jacob Burge, Jr., Elizabeth Van Santon and Joseph Mason.—(Summons for relief.)—To the said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated Nov. 21, 1867.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Take notice that the complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Nov. 25.
ja8-law6wW* HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of THE LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY for a dissolution.
Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to Hon. George G. Barnard, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for a dissolution of the Long Island Navigation Company, and an order has been made by him, returnable at his chambers at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1868, (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) at half-past ten A. M. of that day, requiring all persons interested herein to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved.
Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.
SIDNEY WILLIAMS,
Attorney for Petitioner.

REMOVALS.

THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
In compliance with a very general request at the box office, the management beg to announce the reproduction, for this week only, of Mr. Levick's sensation drama of
PALE JANET;
OR, THE TRAGEDY AT RED MARSH FARM.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 2½ and 7½ P. M.
NEW ARRIVAL OF RARE WILD ANIMALS!
WHITE, or POLAR BEAR, PAIR OF BACTRIAN CAMELS, YOUNG GNU, or HORNED HORSE, PAIR OF ROEBUCKS, AFRICAN PORCUPINES, CROWNED CRANES, DEMOISELLE CRANES, BABOONS, MONKEYS, &c.
FOUR BABY LIONS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.
Tom Thumb Elephant, Hannibal, Jr.; Infant Female Esau, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girl, Zobeide Lute and Zalumma Agra, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
In rehearsal Watts Phillips, Esq.'s, great sensation drama of
NOBODY'S SON.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
PLAYED FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS.

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

Will be performed every night and Saturday afternoon.
In active preparation a new and original dramatization of Dickens' most famous work.
The Pickwick Papers.

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EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
The grandest show-piece of the season,
THE FROST KING;
OR, THE CHARMED RING.
New scenery, new dresses, new situations, grand transformations.
This great spectacle is an entirely new musical burletta, founded upon "Reconstruction."
MISS FANNY STOCKQUELAR
has been engaged expressly for the "Frost King."
Previous to the spectacle the comedy of
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Mr. J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell in the leading characters.
THE MAMMOTH CAVE.
OPEN DAILY.

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14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........................Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
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UNABATED SUCCESS
OF THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
Previous to the pantomime will be presented a carefully selected programme of
STARTLING EQUESTRIAN ACTS,
EXTRAORDINARY GYMNASTIC FEATS,
AND NOVEL ACROBATIC EXERCISES,
of the most elegant and classic character, affording
THE GRANDEST EXPOSITION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND ARTISTIC SKILL
yet offered to the American public.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

100 PERFORMERS.
The first public rehearsal for the third concert,
FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1868.
At 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music.
Choral Symphony, No. 9..........................Beethoven
Jessonda Overture..........................Spohr
Extra Rehearsal Tickets, 50 cents.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
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Terms: Regular classes $10 per quarter.

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THE ROMANCE OF CAVALRY LIFE.—The comic and tragic, the laughable and terrible phases of war as seen by an eye witness. A lecture, by Rev. Edward P. Roe, Chaplain, during the war, in Kilpatrick's Cavalry, and in the Fortress Monroe Hospitals, embracing a description of Gen. Kilpatrick's great raid to Richmond; scenes, incidents and pictures of the camp, battlefield, hospital, &c., at the Reformed Church, Washington-square, next to 4th-st., (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Admission free. A collection will be taken up toward the erection of a new church near West Point, N. Y.

LECTURE—"FROM JOPPA TO JERUSALEM," at Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 8 o'clock, by J. HYATT SMITH. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the store of Sheldon & Co., No. 498 Broadway, or at the door of the hall.

DR. ANNA DINSMORE'S THIRD LECTURE to ladies TO-DAY, at 3½ P. M., at Bunyan Hall, Union-square.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

ORGAN FOR SALE—FOR SEVERAL YEARS used in a church in this City; in good order and of excellent tone; two banks of keys; pedals to G; sixteen stops; price, $1,200. At a small expense can be made equal to one of nearly double cost. Inquire of JARDINE & SON, No. 316 East 39th-st.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW and second-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNY'S & SON, NOS. 233 and 235 East 21st., between 2d and 3d avs., make the finest, as they do the cheapest piano in this City. Second-hand pianos at bargains.

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NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
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INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
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WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, TO GIVE lessons in French. Address, stating terms and place of residence, CHAS. HENDERSON, No. 1,230 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUATION as resident governess in a Christian family; best of references given. Address Miss D. E. Station G., New-York City.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS would like to give lessons in French in the evening. Address H. L., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

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Lessee and Manager..........................WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7; begins at 7:30.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and three acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
THE SCENERY by R. Marston, D. A. Strong, J. Thorne, and Sachetti, of Paris.
MECHANICAL EFFECTS by J. Froude, Leo and assistants.
COSTUMES by Laureys (late of Drury Lane, London, now of this establishment) and Mme. Costa.
PROPERTIES by Benedict and Italie, of Paris.
JEWELS AND PARAPHERNALIA by Le Blanc, Granger and Benon, of Paris.
GAS AND CALCIUM EFFECTS by Charles Murray and Seward.
THE INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS, under the direction of E. Mollenhauer, who has composed a new Overture expressly for the piece.
THE CAST,
among others, will embrace the names of
Messrs. Mark Smith, Vining Bowers, E. B. Holmes, Hernandez Foster, Randle, &c.
Misses Fanny Stockton, Mena Montagu, from Princess Theatre, London; Mary Wells, Lucy Egerton, from the Queen's Theatre, London; Lizzie Wilmore, J. De Lacy, Kate Palmer, Cotson, Leclaire.
Stage Manager..........................L. J. VINCENT
THE GRAND BALLET,
sustained by Miles.
Marie Bonfanti, Louisa Billion, Premieres Assolute,
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Kertz, Strudel, Pinchutti.
CORYPHEES.
SIXTEEN ITALIANS,
SIXTEEN GERMANS,
SIXTEEN ENGLISH,
SIXTEEN AMERICANS,
AND FIFTY EXTRA LADIES.
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THE PANTOMIME AND HARLEQUINADE
will introduce these renowned masters of the mimic art from Drury Lane, London, and principal theatres of England.
Harry Hemmings..........as..........Clown
James Hemmings..........as..........Harlequin
John Burke Hemmings..........as..........Pantaloon
Miss Amy Bennett..........as..........Columbine
The auxiliary aid will number over two hundred persons.
Scenery, &c., &c.—Prologue.
THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
EXTERIOR OF THE PALACE OF KING DING DONG—Sachetti.
Song (King)—"I'm the King Ding Dong."
Song (Aqualina)—"Fairy Calls."
GRAND BALLET DE BELLS.
Chorus of Sprites and
BUILDING OF THE DARK TOWER.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
GARDENS ON THE PALACE OF SAFFRONILLA—Marston.
Song and Chorus—"Prince Leander is My Name."
INTERIOR OF THE DARK TOWER—Strong.
Song—"I'm the King Supreme," Trio, Chorus, &c.
ENCHANTED LAKE IN THE FOREST OF SYCAMORES—Sachetti.
THE BALLET OF FIRE FLIES.
GRAND PROCESSION AND TABLEAU.
THE PRINCESS CHANGED INTO A WHITE FAWN.
ACT 2—THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH—Strong.
THE YELLOW DRAWING-ROOM.
Song (Aqualina)—"Mazurka," Duets, &c.
THE KINGDOM OF FISHES—Sachetti.
PROCESSION AND BALLET,
THE FINNY TRIBE.
THE RISING BATH.
AND TABLEAU OF NYMPHS.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
THE ROYAL KITCHEN—Sachetti.
THE DUNGEON—Thorne.
Song (Prince)—"Waking at Early Dawn."
THE PALACE OF AIKA—Sachetti.
IMPOSING PROCESSION.
BALLET LE GRAND.
MARCH AIKA AMAZONIAN.
THE PANTOMIME
will embrace scenes—by Strong and Thorne—showing the Magical, Comical, Laughable Tricks, Squibs, Follies, Hits, Kicks, Breaks, Tears, Scraps, Raps, &c., in the adventures of HARLEQUIN, CLOWN and PANTALOON on their first visit to America.
Concluding with
THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY—MARSTON, assisted by J. S. Getz.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will appear
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 15,
AND
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
when will be presented Planche's charming Comedy of the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Viscount de Ligny, Captain of the Watch to the City of Brussels..........Mr. Lester Wallack
The Baron Vanderpotter..........Mr. John Gilbert
Adolf de Courtray, of the Walloon Guards,
Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Officer of the Watch..........Mr. W. H. Pope
Kristina..........Miss Kate Ranoe
Katryn..........Miss Mary Gannon
To conclude with John Madison Morton's new comedy entitled
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Mr. Woodcock..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Christopher Larkings..........Mr. J. B. Polk
Mr. Adolphus Swansdown..........Mr. J. H. Stoddart
David..........Mr. J. C. Williamson
Mrs. Colonel Carver..........Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Larkings..........Mrs. Clara Jennings
Mrs. Woodcock..........Miss Mary Barrett
Susan..........Miss Morell
The above plays will be produced with beautiful scenery, elegant appointments, and every attention to detail.
THE BOX BOOK
for Mr. Wallack's nights is now open.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

23d-st., corner 8th-av.
Fourth night of the highly successful
DE LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8 P. M.,
ERNANI,
with Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Sigs. MASSIMILLIANI, ORLANDINI and SUSINI.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, Jan. 16, at 8 P. M.,
DON GIOVANNI,
in which Mme. DE LA GRANGE will introduce the "Letter Aria."
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS,
Miss McCULLOCH, Sigs. TAMARO, ORLANDINI, SUSINI, COLETTI.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 17—Sixth Opera Night.
SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE at 1 o'clock.
LA TRAVIATA.
Admission to Matinee, $1, all parts of the house.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. Nicolao
Admission $1 50; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Private boxes $12 and $25. Family circle (entrance on 24th-st.) 75 cents.
Seats can be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office at Pike's Opera House, for either representation of this week.
First appearance of DE LA GRANGE and BRIGNOLI OPERA COMPANY in Brooklyn on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

TWELFTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS
of Shakespeare's exquisite Fairy Romance,

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

The receipts of this house for the past three months (see internal revenue returns in the *Herald* of Jan. 8,) exceed by $30,000 those of any other theatre in New-York (one excepted;) and are nearly $4,000 greater than the combined receipts of two popular Broadway theatres.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. | LAST
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. | —
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. | —
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. | NIGHTS.
The grandest of modern spectacles, produced with matchless beauty. Dresses, armors, &c., from Paris.
BOTTOM..........Mr. G. L. FOX
(The greatest comic hit achieved in New-York in years.)
OBERON..........Miss ROSA COOKE
15TH MATINEE AT 1½, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, Feb. 3.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE, FALCONER'S
PEEP O' DAY.
MRS. BOWERS as..........KATHLEEN KAVANAGH
SATURDAY, ONLY PEEP O' DAY MATINEE.

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.

THE PILGRIM STILL SUCCESSFUL.
FINE PAINTINGS, NOVEL EFFECTS,
GOOD MUSIC,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
To meet the public demand, there will be a Matinee every day at 2 o'clock. Every evening at 8.
Prices reduced to 25, 50 and 75 cents.

SECOND MUSICAL SOIREE
of the
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
at the
NEW HALL OF THE CONSERVATORY,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., (near State,)
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1868,
At 8 o'clock.

GRAND CARNIVAL AT OATMAN'S

CENTRAL SKATING POND, corner of Bergen and Powers sts., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15. A full band will be in attendance. The pond will be brilliantly illuminated by the Continental Portable Gas Generating Company, (M. P. Coon's patent,) No. 20 Cliff-st., New-York. Tickets of admission, gents 50c.; ladies and children, 25c.

THE PARIS PICTURES.—THE AMERICAN Pictures and Sculptures contributed to the Paris Universal Exposition, are now on view, day and evening, in the Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 150 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming.
For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES NOW OPEN.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3½ to 5 P. M.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S BOOK, "THE PROMPTER," containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German sets, for sale at WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy, No. 82 5th-av. Price 50 cents.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings.
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

NEW-YORK.

Reassembling of the Legislature—Death of Judge Wright—City Railroads—Death of Joseph B. Taylor—Liquor at the Capitol—Bridging the Hudson—The Capitol on Fire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1868.

The two Houses came together promptly this morning at 11 o'clock, as per agreement at the time of adjournment on Thursday. The attendance in both branches was very full, and the "market active," as they say in Wall-street."

RAILROAD TRAVEL.

Senator NICHOLS, from the Buffalo district, presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of three to inquire and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to insure a greater degree of safety to railway travelers, with power to send for persons and papers. In introducing his resolution Senator NICHOLS made a short, concise and effective speech in favor of such legislation as would prevent the recurrence of another disaster like that of Angola. By consent, the resolution was laid on the table, but it will be called up at an early day, and I think is the forerunner of legislation that is imperatively demanded and which has too long been delayed.

Senator GENET proposes to exempt the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica from the operations of the Metropolitan Police law. I believe "Barkis is willin'."

THE ROUSE'S POINT BRIDGE.

Senator HALL called up his resolution relative to the abatement of what he considers a nuisance, to wit, the railroad bridge at Rouse's Point. His resolutions request and instruct our Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the bill making the bridge a post route, or to provide for an open span of 250 feet. Mr. HALL forcibly recapitulated the reasons which induced him to ask for the passage of his resolves at once, but he failed to convince his associates, for, on motion of Senator PARKER, they were referred to the Committee on Commerce "to be sot on."

THE WESTCHESTER INDEBTEDNESS.

Senator CAULDWELL introduces a bill to provide for the equitable adjustment of the claim made by the State against the County of Westchester. The bill names the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State and State Treasurer a commission to make such settlement. The bill, as it is proposed by Senator CAULDWELL, is recommended by the unanimous vote of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester, and it ought to receive prompt and favorable consideration. It would relieve the county of an onerous claim, and put money in the State Treasury that it will not otherwise receive.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE WRIGHT.

The funeral of Hon. WM. B. WRIGHT, presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals, took place yesterday from Congress Hall. It was largely attended, not only by the officials of the State and city, but by the citizens generally. He died of Bright's disease of the kidneys—a disease that seems to connect itself with the death of almost all our prominent men. Of course, the question now is, who will be his successor? Popular opinion points to Judge JOHNSON, of Steuben, as the right man for the place, and in the estimation of the bar that appears to be an appointment fitting to be made. The last two months seems to have been a fatal season for the Court of Appeals. Only last December, there was DAVIES, PORTER and WRIGHT. It is not often that three such bright, particular stars, so suddenly pass from one orbit.

RAILROADS AGAIN.

Senator MURPHY opened the Pandora's box this morning by introducing a bill to authorize the construction of the Manhattan Railroad. This is the underground road of WILSON and ROBINSON. Senator GENET followed with a notice of a bill for the Vandenburgh underground, and Senator CAULDWELL closed the first act with a notice of a bill for the Metropolitan Transit—or three tier—road. Crosstowns, Broadway surface, Avenue C, and the rest of them, will probably be along to-morrow or the next day.

DEATH OF MR. TAYLOR.

The death of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, of your City, has created a profound grief in this city, where, I think, he was born, and where he lived for many years. The Burgess Corps, to which he formerly belonged, at a special meeting called for that purpose, gave expression to a regret that is universal.

STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the State Military Association will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Association in this city on the 21st inst. The address will be delivered by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn. It is anticipated that the meeting will be more generally attended than heretofore, and that the proposition of the Governor to reduce the military force of the State to a practical and economical standard will receive marked attention.

LIQUOR AT THE CAPITOL.

Mr. BANKS wants to exempt Albany from the effects of the Excise Law of 1857. I confess to an ignorance of the peculiar provisions of that bill, or how they affect Albany; but Mr. BANKS can make his proposition acceptable throughout the length and breadth of the State if he will insert a proviso that the State at large shall be exempt from Albany liquor. The mortality records would be wonderfully diminished by the enactment and enforcement of such a provision.

BRIDGING THE HUDSON AGAIN.

Mr. MATTOON introduced a bill in the Senate this morning which is destined to attract the attention of the commercial world—being a proposition to authorize the construction of a suspension bridge across the Hudson River at a point near Peekskill, probably springing from the Dunderberg Mountain on the west side and resting on the knoll of Roa Hook on the east side.

THE CAPITOL ON FIRE.

During the forenoon, and just previous to the meeting of the Senate, a fire was discovered under the stairs leading from the cloak-room to the Senate Chamber. Unfortunately (I use the word advisedly) the keeper of the building is an expert, and it did not take him long to tear up the floor and wainscoting, and a few quarts of water subdued the devouring (as the poor penny-a-liners would say) element, and the old rookery was saved.

Speaking of Capitols—we have unmistakable evidence that a new one is on the *tapis*. If you don't believe it, just look at the big hole in the ground back side of Congress Hall. If you are still incredulous, go over and ask the Comptroller if there is not a corresponding hole in the State Treasury. By Spring, at the rate they are going on, there will be nothing left of the Capitol block but the Capitol building and Congress Hall. Being beyond the reach of the Tax Collector, and thus a trifle careless how much he goes around persecuting people who are borne down with the burden of riches, I am indifferent as to what the Commissioners of the Capitol have resolved to do, except that I look with regret upon the prospective demolition of the State Library—the one building that alone seems fitted for the purposes for which it was erected.

CITY TAXATION.

The Mayor of Albany has taken the trouble to solicit from the Mayors of the different cities in the State, a statement of the ratio of taxation. Returns have been received and published from the cities, which show the following rates:

New-York	$2 67		per $100
Poughkeepsie	3 00	45-100	per 100
Hudson	2 06		per 100
Auburn	3 10	4-100	per 100
Oswego	4 85		per 100
Schenectady	5 68		per 100
Syracuse	3 95	3-100	per 100
Troy	4 47		per 100
Rochester	6 00		per 100
Brooklyn	3 78	4-100	per 100
Albany	3 56		per 100

According to these figures, it would appear that New-York is the lightest taxed of any city in the State, with the single exception of the City of Hudson. I suspect, however, that the figures don't tell the whole truth—that to know just what is what, we need to know the relative rates of assessment. If property in other cities is assessed in the same proportion to its real value as property in New-York, then your City is governed more economically than any other, with the exception I have named.

THE HOUSE

was a very active body to-day, and was an object of marked interest. For once, all the insiders and the outsiders made common cause, and were interested "jointly." Usually it is only the outsiders that *manifest* any interest. To-day we had a feeling in common. The outsiders wanted to know which of them had succeeded in getting places—the insiders wanted to know ditto.

Well, "I rayther guess" there was about as much disappointment on the one side as there was on the other. "Of the earth, earthy," are they all. New-York—New-York as typified by TWEED and SWEENEY—appears to rule the roast. Permit me to amend. I said the committees were "of the earth, earthy." I should have said they are brick and mortar throughout. The country seems to be "no whar." Troy, Schoharie, Dutchess, Brooklyn, Ulster, all had favorites, "but nary a one of 'em" reached anything, except FLAGG, and the bearing toward him is more as if he was the creature of circumstances than a recognized aspirant for the Speaker's desk. He is the head of Ways and Means, weighted down, and that is all. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Petitions for and remonstrances against the repeal of the Metropolitan Excise law were presented.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. MORGAN—Authorizing the State Treasurer to pay certain moneys to the City of Rochester.

By Mr. MATTOON—For a suspension bridge across the Hudson River at some point between Verplanks and Buttermilk Falls.

By Mr. TWEED—Incorporating the City Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. CALDWELL—Amending the act authorizing the construction of railway tracks in the town of West Farms and Morrisania; also to amend the charter of Morrisania Savings Banks.

By Mr. MURPHY, for a new school-house in District No. 2, in the town of New-Lots; also to enable the executors and administrators of estates of deceased persons appointed in other States to maintain actions in this State.

By Mr. PIERCE, for incorporating the New-York Elevator Company.

By Mr. CREAMER, to authorize the transportation of passengers in New-York by means of street railroads to be constructed through certain streets and avenues; also authorizing the Mariposa Company to issue a "first preferred stock."

By Mr. GENET, authorizing a railroad in One hundred and twenty-fifth-street and in other streets of New-York; also, incorporating the New-York Underground Railway.

By Mr. CAULDWELL, authorizing the Metropolitan Transit Railroad Company to construct certain roads in New-York.

By Mr. TWEED, incorporating the Oriental Savings Institution of New-York.

By Mr. NORTON, to prevent Gas Companies in New-York charging meter rents.

Mr. GENET introduced a bill for the repeal of so much of the Metropolitan Police law as relates to the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KENNEDY, authorizing the employment of a stenographer for the Courts of Onondaga County.

By Mr. CALDWELL, authorizing certain State officers to settle the claims of the State against Westchester County by reason of the defalcation of a late County Treasurer. About $150,000 is involved.

By Mr. MURPHY, to incorporate the Manhattan Railroad Company—known as the Wilson bill.

By Mr. CREAMER, in relation to the sale of ale, wine and liquors in New-York. It repeals the act of last year and authorizes the Mayor to grant licences. This is the bill agreed upon by the liquor-dealers.

Mr. HALE called up the resolution asking our Representatives in Congress to urge the repeal or modification of the law declaring the pier and bridge across Lake Champlain a Post-route. Mr. PARKER moved its reference to the Committee on Commerce. Carried.

Mr. NICHOLS moved the following resolution, which was laid over for one day:

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to inquire and report what legislation, if any, is required to insure a greater degree of safety to railway travelers, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were introduced:

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JACOBS—To incorporate Ridgewood Savings Bank in the town of New Lots. Also, a bill providing for the relief of the poor in the City of Brooklyn.

The bill constitutes the Mayor, Comptroller, and Street Commissioner a Board of Relief, with full power and authority to disburse to the deserving poor of Brooklyn such sums of money as to relieve the necessities of the needy unemployed, in such a manner as they may deem proper; the whole amount to be expended not to exceed the sum of $250,000.

Mr. JACOBS asked unanimous consent to have the bill put upon its final passage.

Request granted and bill passed.

Mr. JONES introduced a bill to incorporate the Manhattan Safe Deposit Company of New-York. Also, to incorporate the Home Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. BRADSTREET—To ratify and confirm the proceedings of the Rochester Water Works Company.

By Mr. O'REILLY—To provide for building stone piers and bulkheads for the better accommodation of shipping in New-York harbor.

By Mr. MURPHY—To defray the expense of equipping the Second Regiment. Also, to repeal the act authorizing the Constitutional Convention.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Relative to carrying slung-shots and other dangerous weapons.

By Mr. BERGEN—To amend the Military Code.

By Mr. BURNS—To continue the license to sell liquor in the Metropolitan District.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To regulate the use of piers and slips between Broome and Delancey streets.

By Mr. HARTMAN—To amend the charter of New-York City.

By Mr. JOHNSON—To extend the powers of the French Benevolent Society. (Authorizes the Society to purchase or take, by devise or bequest, real estate.)

Mr. JOHNSON asked unanimous consent to have the bill put upon its final passage. Request, granted and bill passed.

By Mr. MORAN—To amend the revised statutes relative to bawdy-houses.

By Mr. FREAR—To amend the Metropolitan Excise law by extending the time for the collection of license fees.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—In relation to wharves and piers in the East River.

By Mr. PITTS—To abolish all tolls on coal going West from tide-water.

By Mr. MADDEN—To authorize the Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad Company to change the route of their road.

By Mr. J. L. FLAGG—Relating to evidence in criminal prosecutions.

By Mr. KINNEY—To provide the means for the extension of the Chenango Canal.

By Mr. GERGON—To facilitate the construction of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad.

By Mr. LOUNSBERRY—To incorporate the Rondout Savings Bank.

By Mr. LA BAU—To incorporate the South Side Steamboat Company.

By Mr. PENFIELD—To authorize the National Travelers' Insurance Company to take risks upon the lives of persons.

By Mr. BRUSH—To amend the act authorizing C. C. LEIGH and others, to lay telegraph cables between New-York and France.

By Mr. SHERMAN—To amend the charter of Newburgh City.

Also, for the construction of a suspension bridge across Hudson River, in the Highlands.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following standing committees:

Ways and Means—Messrs. J. L. Flagg, Cornwall, Jacobs, Sumner, Bently, Pitts, Selkreg.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Kiernan, Burns, McKeever, Trainer, Reed, Van Brunt, Cameron.

Canals—Messrs. Bradstreet, Button, Dayton, Galvin, Chapman, Underwood, Lasher.

Railroads—Messrs. Prince, Nelson, Skeels, W. S. Andrews, Irving, Leffler, Wellington.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Lawrence, Stevens, J. L. Flagg, Burhans, W. L. Andrews, Bemis, Root, Banks, Power, Hasbrouck, D. Burns, Hubbard, Lawrence, Reed, Pond.

Insurance Companies—Messrs. Penfield, Van Valkenberg, O'Reilly, Galom, C. L. Smith, Steward, Stannard.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Cities—Messrs. W. L. Clark, Williams, Mallison, Purdy, Campbell, Cady, Younglove.

Colleges, Academies and Common Schools—Messrs. Furman, Starr, Guigon, Trainer, Irving, L. Richardson, Bigelow.

Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills—Messrs. Decker, Prince, F. H. Flagg, Balcom, G. Clark.

Grievances—Messrs. Ackert, F. H. Woods, Wiley, Cook, A. B. Andrews.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. F. H. Woods, Madden, Laughran, Sumner, Pitts.

Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. O'Reilly, Flock, Van Valkenburg, L. E. Smith, Babcock.

Erection and Division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Burhans, Buell, Howard, Julian, Pearce.

Claims—Messrs. Bently, D. Burns, Lounsbury, Miller, Passhall.

Public Health and Medical Colleges and Societies—Messrs. Humphrey, Matthewson, Dayton, Johnson, Hartman, Sallard, Brush.

State Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Howard, Berger, Halsey, Tarbox, Towcy.

Affairs of Cities—Messrs. Frear, Bamler, Murphy, Jones, Johnson, Bristol, Worth.

Affairs of Villages—Messrs. Starr, Skillman, Halsey, Penfield, Reeve, Bennett, Ray.

Salt—Messrs. Skeels, Little, Williams, Cornwall, Eaton.

Manufactures—Messrs. Keady, Moran, Bamler, Wendover, Gifford.

State Prisons—Messrs. Nelson, C. L. Smith, Decker, Weed, Cook.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Quinn, Hasbrouck, Hartman, Chism, Wendover.

Militia and Public Defence—Messrs. Flock, Sherman, Hubbard, Murphy, Riley, Kinney, A. Richardson.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Campbell, Button, Loughran, Chism, Riley, Furman, Topliff.

Public Lands—Messrs. Leffler, Keady, Furman, Daily, Gleason.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Chapman, Wiley, Ackert, Balcom, Farley.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Madden, W. S. Clark, Mathewson, McKiever, Sherman, Davis, Glenn.

Agriculture—Messrs. Miller, Gergon, Humphrey, Wells, Rider.

Public Printing—Messrs. Buell, Moran, Skillman, Mallison, Bergen, Tarbox, Mann.

Expenditures — Executive Department. — Messrs. Jacobs, Reeves, Burns, Palmer, Sargeant.

Expenditures of the House—Messrs. Purdy, Bradstreet, F. H. Flagg, Nichols, A. T. Wood.

Judiciary—Messrs. Lounsbury, Kierman, Little, Ackhert, Letan, Allis.

Joint Library—Messrs. Stevens, Rogers, Frear, Tower, Ranney.

Sub-Committee of the Whole—Messrs. Trainer, O'Reilly, Decker, Nelson, W. L. Clark, Hasbrouck, Buell, Cook, Cornwall, Allis, Bently, Juliand, Leffler, Torry, Skeels, Bristols.

Also, the following appointments:

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, L. G. Rhodes; Postmaster, John E. Ross; Assistant Postmaster, Samuel Whalon; Janitor, Owen O'Hara; Keeper of the Assembly Chamber, Meyer Stark; Assistant Keeper, Michael McCunn; Superintendent of Documents, James M. Chase; Assistant Doorkeepers, A. J. Hasbrouck, Jeremiah Duryea, A. C. Crounse, Frederick Sohu, Robert Tanner, Henry C. Lower, William F. Ashley, Henry C. Newton, Matthias Bisshammer, William Bowen, Michael Holmes, Robert A. Decker.

The Clerk announced the following appointment of deputies:

Assistant, Lyman B. Smith, Erie; Financial, William L. Parkhurst, Oneida; Journal, Walker A. Cook, Chenango; Assistant Journal, J. C. Huston, Chemung; Engrossing, P. W. Nickerson, Rockland; Assistant Engrossing, Charles Clancy, New-York; Librarian, Howard Holdridge, Albany; Assistant Librarian, C. W. Williamson, Wayne.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. PITTS—That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to take such legislative action as will effectually secure to American citizens of foreign birth protection abroad. Laid on the table under the rule.

Also, that the Comptroller of the Currency of New-York be requested to transmit to this Legislature the New-York City and county tax levies, on or before the 15th day of February next.

Also, that the Canal Board are hereby requested and instructed to reduce the tolls on all coal going West from tide-water to one-tenth mill per ton. Laid on the table.

Mr. W. S. CLARK offered the following:

Whereas, Measures are now pending before Congress, the declared purpose of which is to extinguish ten States of the Union and establish in their stead a military dictatorship in which the civil laws and public and personal liberty are to exist only at the will of the military power; and,

Whereas, The attempt is made to complete the scheme of usurpation by the degradation and subjection of the Federal Judiciary to the dictation of a Congressional faction.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the Representatives of New-York in Legislature assembled, reflecting the will of the people of the State in obedience to their oath to support the Constitution, hereby pronounce these acts of usurpation treasonable, infamous, a crime against liberty and against the resolution of our fathers.

Tabled, under the rule.

The following was offered by Mr. BALCOM:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that all bonds of the United States hereafter issued should be subject to taxation for State and municipal purposes; that all bonds of the United States not expressly payable in gold, heretofore issued, should be paid in legal-tender notes of the United States, as soon as the Government has the right to pay such bonds, unless the holders thereof will exchange them at par for new six per cent. bonds, payable in gold twenty or thirty years from date, subject to taxation for State and municipal purposes; the object being to make all bonds of the United States subject to State and municipal taxation, as soon as it can be done consistently with the Constitution of the United States, to the same extent that bonds of the several States, and of counties, towns, cities and villages, are now subject to taxation under the laws of the different States; and one Senator and Representative in Congress are requested to favor the passage of laws for carrying the foregoing views into effect. Tabled.

By Mr. C. L. SMITH—That a committee of five be appointed to proceed to the City of Brooklyn to inquire into the grievances of the public in regard to the accommodations given to them by the ferries plying between that city and New-York. Tabled.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Complimenting the annual Message of President JOHNSON, and providing for printing 500,000 copies for distribution. Tabled.

By Mr. D. BURNS—That a select committee of five be appointed to inquire into and report to this House whether any ferry company, gas company, or other corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-York, has collected since the 30th day of April, 1867, as fare or otherwise, any greater sum than is allowed by existing laws of the State or of the United States. Tabled.

Adjourned.

Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled at noon to-day in the City Common Council Chamber, with President WHEELER in the Chair.

A communication was presented from the Canal Board, showing the capacity of the Erie Canal to carry merchandise eastward. The remainder of the session was consumed in drawing for seats.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary was taken up.

An amendment was adopted, that no Judge or Justice shall hold office after the 1st day of January next, after he shall have attained the age of 70 years.

Several amendments of minor importance were agreed upon; after which the article on the Judiciary was adopted, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for revision.

The Convention then adjourned.

THE LIND MURDER.

An Inquest Commenced by Coroner Rollins—Singular Testimony Introduced—A Clue to the Perpetrators.

Coroner ROLLINS began an investigation yesterday in the case of PETER LIND, who died a few days ago at No. 195 East Fourth-street, from the effects of a severe beating received on New-Year's Day at the hands of some ruffians who as yet remain unknown. The evidence taken yesterday affords a very slight clue to the identity of the assailants, though the witnesses can only give circumstantial evidence. We present an abstract of the testimony:

John Stellwogon, of No. 43 East Fourth-street, testified: I am a cabinet maker, and have my shop at No. 215 East Fourth-street; George, whose other name I never knew, worked for me three months up to Dec. 31; I did not see him after he quit work until New-Year's morning, when I saw him in Rossner's saloon; he was sober and drank with me; Killian was there also; I had seen the blood in the street in front of my door, and I said to them "that there must have been a big fight;" George and Killian laughed, which surprised me, for I remarked, "you surely know something about it;" George or Killian then remarked, "they will remember New-Year's Day;" I do not know who they meant; they returned to their game of bagatel and I left; I saw George the next day, Jan. 2, but did not speak to him; but on that day I learned that the Linds had been beaten by somebody, and recollected the conversation I had with George and Killian at the saloon the previous day, and told my informant that I thought George and Killian had a hand in it; on Jan. 3 I opened my shop as usual, and slipped out for a short time; when I returned I found George there; nothing was said in reference to the Linds; when I returned I found him reading the *Staats Zeitung*; I went to my bench and George brought the paper to me and pointed out the paragraph describing the assault upon the Linds; I then told him that if he had anything to do with it, he had better clear out, and he said he would; I was afraid I would be brought into court by his staying with me; he gave me his boots, saying I could keep them until further orders from him; I thought he was connected with the assult by his laughing when speaking of the blood on the sidewalk; he did not admit doing it, but left my shop about 10:30 o'clock; I do not know where he went, nor have I heard from him since; I paid him $3 50 which I owed him; I have not seen Killian since I saw him in the saloon; he is a cabinet-maker, and his brother is a shoemaker; I believe I have heard that George's surname is Hammel.

Adam Glueck, of No. 187 East Fourth-street, testified: George Hammel boarded with me, and worked for Mr. Stellwogon; I knew nothing of this affair until Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, when I read it in the paper; when I came home at noon I found George had left, taking all his effects with him; he never referred to any difficulty he had had with any one; he only arrived here since last Spring, and boarded with me for three or four months; I never knew him to carry any weapons; he came home late on New-Year's night.

John Blecker, of No. 131 Fifth-street, testified: I had four brothers boarding with me last Fall, whom I only knew by the name of Schmidt; two left soon after, and the others went on the 3d inst., by my giving them notice, because they were in my debt; one of the brothers was a cabinet-maker and the other a shoemaker; I never knew any of their first names; on the 3d inst. I read the account of the assault upon the Linds; on the 6th inst. my old boarders came and asked if any one had been inquiring for them, and they showed me a paper speaking of the arrest of Miller for being implicated in the assault; they said they met Miller and some friends in Fourth-street, between Avenues A and B, on New-Year's morning, in a saloon; that the Linds were in there and as they left a difficulty ensued; Schmidt, the shoemaker, had stood aloof, and he said Hammel, Miller and his brother were in the fight, and one of them struck Lind in the head with the butt of a pistol; the cabinet-maker Schmidt told Mr. Adams, of No. 162 Second-street, that Hammel had struck the blow.

Augustus Krehbel, M. D., testified that he had, with Dr. Geiger, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased; he found a fracture of the right parietal bone, nearly an inch in length and half an inch wide; the injury to the brain, in his opinion, was the immediate cause of death.

The inquest was adjourned until this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when further testimony will be introduced.

The Boonton Murder.

The trial of JOHN DEMPSEY for the murder of KERN CARROLL, at Boonton, N. J., on the 31st of August last, which has been in progress, before Judge DALRYMPLE, for several days, at Morristown, was concluded yesterday, and resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree. It appears that DEMPSEY and CARROLL—who had attended a pic-nic and had been drinking in company—were seen talking together on the night of the murder; DEMPSEY was very much excited, and was heard to say: "I will have the blood before nine o'clock to-night." They were afterward seen along the road, and DEMPSEY, after the murder, on being arrested in his bed, said to the officer who proposed to take him to town, "Well, I won't be hung to-night." While in the hotel in which he lodged, blood was seen on his hand and clothing. One of the witnesses traced blood from DEMPSEY's gate to the place where CARROLL was found, and the latter before expiring said DEMPSEY done it. ELIZA HENDERSON, who lived in the same house with DEMPSEY, testified that DEMPSEY's wife told her that JOHN had been in some fuss, as his vest was torn.

Judge DALRYMPLE sentenced DEMPSEY to hard labor in the State Prison for sixteen years.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Republican General Committee for 1868, met at their headquarters in Washington-street, last evening and a temporary organization was effected by the selection of Mr. WM. A. COIT as Chairman, and Messrs. A. B. THORN and CHAS. CHESHIRE as Secretaries. The list of delegates was read, and it appearing that those of the Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Fourteenth, Twelfth and Twentieth Wards were contested, the subject was referred to a committee of five, to report at the next meeting. The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Kimball, Moore, Miller, Leavcratt and Van Brunt. Mr. EDGAR MCMULLEN offered a resolution to the effect that as it had been charged that one or more persons elected to seats in this General Committee had not only failed to support the Republican candidates at the last election, but had openly supported the Democratic nominees; that a committee of five be appointed to enquire into the matter and report at the next meeting. The subject was laid on the table, and the Committee adjourned for one week.

THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—At a special meeting of this Society, held last evening, Rev. WM. M. MARTIN, of Virginia City, lectured upon the Pacific Railroad and its Development of Our Country. The road as thus far completed, he said, had already paid beyond anticipation, and the country along the route was settling with magical rapidity. The lecture was listened to with great attention.

THE RECENT CHURCH ROBBERY AT GREENPOINT.—MARX LEVI, proprietor of a second-hand furniture-store, No. 129 Grand-street, E. D., was yesterday afternoon arrested by Officer LANGAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, for having in his possession the carpets recently stolen from the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Tabernacle, Greenpoint. LEVI was held to answer by Justice VOORHIES.

A NOVEL EXCUSE FOR STEALING A SHIRT.—SAMUEL BROWN, a colored youth, was last evening arrested for stealing a shirt from the clothes-line of Mrs. SARAH WEEKS, No. 5 North First-street, E. D. When taken to the Fourth-street Station-house SAMUEL informed the Police that the reason he stole the shirt was that the people he lived with threatened to turn him out if he did not wear a cleaner shirt than the one he had on. He was locked up.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, GOTLEIB GEBHARDT, a farmer, accidentally fell from his wagon while driving along Bushwick-avenue, E. D., and sustained severe injuries of the head. He was removed to his home near the Evergreens Cemetery.

NEW-JERSEY.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM AN EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—At 11:30 o'clock, on Monday night, flames were discovered issuing from the hold of the Schuylkill canal-boat *Milton W. Curgersvicker*, which lies moored with a large number of barges, several steamboats, and other craft, near the yacht-club boat house foot of Fourth-street, Hoboken. An alarm was given, but some time elapsed before the engines could be got to work, owing to the difficulty of getting sufficient hose attached to reach the boat. Meantime the flames had gained considerable headway, threatening to extend to the barges near by. It was found impossible to move the craft, in consequence of the ice, and neither could it be scuttled on account of the density of the smoke below. The firemen finally gained control, and succeeded in confining the flames to the boat. Damage between $300 and $400. The boat had been laid up for the Winter, and was unoccupied. A man who was seen loitering about during the latter part of the night is suspected of having set the boat on fire.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 14—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 92⅞@92½ for money on account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	87¾
Erie Railway Shares	48½

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Jan. 14—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 75¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 14—Evening.

COTTON—The market has been quiet throughout the day, and closed weaker at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	7⅜d.@7½d.
Middling Orleans	7⅝d.@7¾d.

The sales of the day did not exceed the noon estimate, footing up 10,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are favorable; the market for goods and yarns is firm.

Provisions and Produce are unchanged from the last quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn is steady at 45s. 3d. Wheat, 15s. 10d. for California white, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Peas have advanced to 47s. 3d ⅌ quarter.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Jan. 14—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market is heavy and declining; Standard White closed at 44 francs 25 centimes.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 13.

Exchange on London 12¼@12½ ⅌ cent. premium. Exchange on Paris ¼ ⅌ cent. discount. Exchange on the United States at short sight, for currency, 25½ ⅌ cent. discount, and at long sight 26@26½ ⅌ cent., and for gold at short sight 1½@2¼ ⅌ cent. premium, and at long sight ½ ⅌ cent.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR firm at $9 75@$10 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT advanced 3c.@4c.; sales at $2 12@$2 15 for No. 1, and $2 07@$2 11½ for No. 2. CORN—New Club, 87¾c.; Old, 90c.@91c. for No. 1, and 88c. for No. 2. OATS quiet at 61¼c.@61½c. RYE steady at $1 56@$1 56½ for No. 1, and $1 54@$1 55 for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at $1 88 for No. 1, and $1 67 for No. 2. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK $20 37½@$21 50, cash, and $21 February. LARD firm at 12¼c.@12¾c. BULK MEATS more active; Rough Sides, 8¾c.; Shoulders, 7¼c., loose; Sweet-pickled Hams, held at 12c. ENGLISH MEATS unchanged. GREEN MEATS quiet at 10¾c. for Hams, from the block, and 6¾c. for Shoulders. DRESSED HOGS steady at $7 30@$8 50, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS firm at $5 60@$5 90 for common, and $6 25@$7 for good to choice. BEEF CATTLE active and advanced 25c.@25c.; sales at $6 75@$7 25 for good to fat Steers. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 1,800 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR inactive without quotable change; sales, 700 bbls. to home consumers; Superfine at $7 50@$8 25; Extra, $8 50@$9 25; Western Extra Family, $10@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10 50@$12 25; Fancy, $12 75 @$14. WHEAT weak; sales, 2,000 bushels Red at $2 50@$2 58. RYE held at $1 65@$1 70. CORN less active and lower; old Yellow $1 33; new do., $1 15@$1 18; Mixed Western, $1 27. OATS unchanged; sales, 2,000 bushels State, 76c.@78c.; Canada, nothing doing. CLOVERSEED in better demand at $7 75. FLAXSEED scarce at $2 45@$2 50. WHISKY—Nothing doing. COTTON active and advanced 1c.; Middling Upland, 17c.; Middling Orleans, 18c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, in bond, 25c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR steady; sales 350 bbls. at $10 25@$10 50 for City ground Spring; $11 for Western Spring; $12 for Amber Western, and $14 for White Western; Rye, $8 25@$8 50. WHEAT very dull, and asking the rates quoted yesterday. CORN quiet; sales of car lots of new at $1 13@$1 14 on the track; old, $1 15 in store; Yellow, $1 14 on the track. OATS entirely nominal. RYE dull and unchanged. MESS PORK dull at about $22 for heavy, and $21 for light. LARD firm at 13½c.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged; sales 500 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for red Winter, $13 50 for white, and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and firm. CORN quiet; sales 400 bushels new No. 1 Indiana at $1 25. OATS and other grains scarce and nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILLFEED scarce and firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $45 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

TOBACCO—none offering. COTTON advancing and held above the views of buyers. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $7 50@$7 75; Extra, $9; Double Extra, $10 25@$11 50; Treble Extra to Fancy, $12 37@$13. WHEAT flat. CORN firmer at 91c.@93c. for shelled, and 85c.@86c. on the ear. OATS dull at 71c.@75c. BARLEY firm at $2 10 for choice Fall. RYE unchanged. PROVISIONS and LARD nominally unchanged. HOGS firmer at $6@$6 60. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR in some demand for shipment; sales of Rio grades at $11 75@$12. WHEAT scarce; prime to choice Southern, $2 75@$2 85; Pennsylvania, $2 40@$2 55; fair to prime choice Amber, $2 60@$2 63. CORN quiet; White declined 2c.; Yellow and mixed Western steady. OATS dull at 75c. RYE, nothing doing. BACON active; Shoulders 11c.; bulk Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, $10@$10 50; Country do., $9 50@$10; Extra, $8 75@$9 25. WHEAT advancing; quoted at $2 10 for No. 1, and $2 04 for No. 2. OATS firm at 61½c. for No. 2. CORN firmer at 91c. for New Shelled. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 do. Oats, 4,000 do. Corn.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The rates for FLOUR are $7 50@$8, and extra Oregon $7 50. WHEAT is quiet at $2 60@$2 70. Legal Tenders, 72¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 95; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 29¾; Reading Railroad, 46⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52⅜. Gold closed at 141⅜.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Block between 3d and 4th avs., and 115th and 116th sts., 35 lots; 4th-av., w. s. bet. 114th and 115th sts., 2 lots; 109th-st., s. s., bet. 4th and 5th avs., 2 lots, Sheriff's sale	nom.
12th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Avenue A, 30x56.6	6,300
30th-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x98.9	12,250
41st-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100	15,750
49th-st., n. s., 528 ft. w. of 6th-av., 22x100.4½	13,000
53d-st., s. s., 133 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 42x100.5	8,960
73d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x102.2	7,000
74th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	1,400
81st-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x204.4	19,500
116th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 150x201.10, 12 lots	20,500
116th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., triangle, 1.6x6 inches x1.6	nom.
124th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 201.10x50x100.11x25x100.11x25	9,000
125th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100x100.11	nom.
132d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. 6th-av., 75x99.11	4,200
4th-av. and 98th-st., s. e. corner 100x100.11	500
9th-av., e. s., (Nos. 194, 196, 198, 200, 202,) 80 ft. n. of 23d-st., 92.8x100x24.8x35x68x65	55,250

Leases Recorded.

Grand-st., No. 553, 5 years, per year	680
Foot Spring-st., N. R., Palisade Ferry to N. J., 3 years, ⅌ year	1,500
14th-st. and University-pl., s. w. cor., 41.10x103.3x34 ft. ½ in.x103.3, 10 years, ⅌ year	24,000
Av. A, No. 111, 1st floor, 2 years, per year	900
6th-av., No. 64, 3 years, per year	1,500
9th-av., No. 80, 5 years, per year	2,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, n. e. s, 25 ft. w. Charles-place, 25x100	$1,600
Broadway, n. e. s., 50 ft. w. Charles-place, 25x100	1,600
Devoe-st., s. s., 50 ft. Catherine-st, 25x90	1,700
Douglass-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. Howard-st., 25x100	150
Downing-st., bet. Gates and Putnam avs. and Bedford road, lot No. 28	1,300
Hoyt-st., s. s., 150 ft. s. Union-st., 20x90	6,150
Jamaica-plank road, 275 ft. e. Lexis-av., 6.6x80.7¼x19.3½x91	2,050
Kosciusco-st., s. e. s., 307 6-12 ft. n. e. Broadway, 16.10x95	2,000
Leonard-st., e. s., lot No. 124, 25x75	5,000
Myrtle-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. Willow-st., 25x95; referee's sale	1,550
Pacific-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. Franklin-av., 14.6x100	4,000
Smith-st., Stagg-st., n. w. cor., 50x100	4,250
Smith-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. Stagg-st., 50x100	2,050
South-st., s. s., 53 ft. w. 8th-st., 25x100	1,500
Throop-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. Ellery-st., 25x100	925
Woodhull-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. Hicks-st., 7 lots with houses, 140x100	22,750
York-st., n. s., 25 ft. s. Charles-st., 25x100	33
6th-st., e. s., 75 ft. e. North 5th-st., referee's sale, 25x100	2,800
22d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. 5th-av., 75x100	1,500
Eldert-av., w. s., 225 ft. n. Liberty-av., 5x104.8¾	300
Flushing-av., n. s., 82 ft. e. Throop-av., 25x32.4x25x23x23	550
7th-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. President-st., 50x92.6	2,100

Leases.

Morrell-st., Cook-st., s. w. cor., h. 1, 3½ years, at	420
Classon-av., Greene-av., n. e. cor., store, cellar, stable, 5 years, per year	300

[Advertisement.]

HEADACHE, LANGUOR AND MELANCHOLY, generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. JAYNES' SANATIVE PILLS, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the Bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Seven years' experience without a failure or an unsatisfactory job proves beyond doubt or cavil that the Burglar Alarm Telegraph will make your house burglar proof. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

AVOID THE ILL EFFECTS of sudden changes of climate by using Kent's East India Coffee. Sold by all grocers. Depot, No. 233 Washington-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Tripoli	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Manhattan	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Bellona	Jan. 15	New-York	London
Bremen	Jan. 16	New-York	Bremen
City of Baltimore	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernia	Jan. 18	New-York	Glasgow

FOR VERA CRUZ, NICARAGUA, HAVANA, ETC.

San Francisco	Jan. 15	New-York	Nicaragua
Columbia	Jan. 16	New-York	Havana
Star of the South	Jan. 18	New-York	St. Jago de Cuba

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, of the *Cuba*, close at the General Post-office at 9 A. M. Supplementary mail *for paid* letters on the pier at Jersey City to 11 A. M.

Mails for Nicaragua, C. A., by the *San Francisco*, close at 10:30 A. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 14—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Shrive, H. R. Thompson, lady and child, Henry Merry, Charles and Mrs Sharne, B. Howard, Mr. Redfern, Charles Thomas, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Matson, Henry Cooper, Wm. Huskisson, Mr. Pockey, J. L. Blanchard, Capt. Shield, Joseph Josephson, T. L. Ball, Mr. Ringland, G. Shrive, H. Hall, George H. Henshaw, R. J. Caughy, T. M. Knox, A. Woodruff, W. L. C. T. Wegener and lady, Hilary Skinner and lady, T. Alexander, J. H. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Gioynne and infant, Rev. Mr. Heaney, John Morris.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 22 | Sun sets..... 4 57 | Moon rises...11 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 05 | Gov. Island.12 54 | Hell Gate .. 2 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; City of Cork, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool via Halifax, John G. Dale; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Nightingale, Breaker, Havana, Vera Cruz and Sisal, F. Alexandre & Son; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Miami, McLoughlin, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Tripoli, (Br.,) Richard, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Ship Cremorne, Gates, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Schooners R. L. Tay, Baker, Providence, Crandall, Umphrey & Co.; Forest King, Ackley, Buenos Ayres, F. Talbot & Co.; Challenge, Fish, St. Andrew's Island, W. I., P. Lorillard; N. Bloomfield, Hoobie, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; E. Closson, Coombs, Nuevitas, Miller & Houghton; Lilly, Francis, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. Revenue steamer Hugh McCulloch, Merriman, from a cruise at sea of 4 days. Has been east of Fire Island, and saw one bark and one brig.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Jan. 1, via Georgetown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 2, off Daunt's Rock, passed steamship City of Boston, hence for Liverpool. 3d, 108 miles west of Fastnet, passed a Cunard steamer, bound W. 13th, 3:50 A. M., passed steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamer Electra, Ney, Providence.

Steamer J. N. Everman, Tuttle, Philadelphia.

Brig Chief, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Mould, Old Harbor, Jam., 13 ds., with logwood and fustic to Henry De Cordova. Has been 10 days north of Hatteras, and had heavy N. W. gales for the last 6 days.

Brig Bomerange, (of Antigua,) Allen, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 8 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales. Jan. 8, lat. 36 30, lon. 75 spoke schr. Lydia, or Lilly, from St. Domingo for New-York. The B. was bound to Philadelphia, arrived off the Delaware Jan. 12, and took a pilot; finding the Delaware closed by ice, and impossible to reach Philadelphia, bore up for this port.

Brig Achille, (Ital.,) Ferraro, Messina 86 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Has had northerly gales on the passage.

Schr. Anadir, Corwin, Elizabethport, with coal for Riverhead, L. I.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. White Rock, Davis, Southport.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Brown, Riker's Island.

Schr. Susan, Petrie, New-Haven.

Schr. Fleetwing, White, Newfoundland, with fish.

Schr. Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Sullivan, New-Haven.

Schr. Sidney Price, Godfrey, Savannah.

WIND—At Sunset, W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Hammonia, for Hamburg; Leo, for Savannah; Niagara, for Norfolk; Nereus, for Boston.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 14.—Arr. steamships Charleston and Saragossa, from New-York; City of Port-au-Prince, Boston; schr. Maggie, Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Falcon, for Baltimore; schr. T. J. Hill, for a Northern port.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan. 14—In port, schr. Hannibal Cox, from Port Johnson for Portsmouth, N. H., with sails split, and schr. Cabinet, Dunbar, from New-York for Boston, with loss of anchor and chain; schr. Angie Amesbury, Amesbury, from Savannah for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 14.—Arr. steamships Montgomery and San Salvador, from New-York; bark Alexandra, Selboth, Eng.

Cld. steamers Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; Cleopatra, New-York; schr. H. P. Russell, Boston.

TARPAULIN COVE, Jan. 11—Arr. brig Kildare, Macomber, from St. John, N. B., for New-York; while entering the harbor she struck a rock and sprung a leak of 1,200 strokes per hour. She will proceed to New-Bedford for repairs. Also arr. Br. brig Howard, from Turk's Island for Newport.

Jan. 13—Arr. schr. Nellie Bowers, from Charleston for Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 14.—Arr. steamer Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Sld. steamer James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—No inward bound vessels in sight. The bay is full of floating ice.

The bark Neptun, from Liverpool, is Prussian, not as before reported.

The schr. Emily S. Gildersleeve, Capt. Jones, for New-Haven, was drove ashore on the rocks at Hell Gate, and was towed off by steamtug Lewis, leaking 500 strokes per hour, and is now anchored at Riker's Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer China sailed to-day for Yokohama, carrying $584,000 in treasure, of which $205,000 is for Japan, and the balance for China.

The Br. bark Oliver Cutts was wrecked last night on Paul Pry Rocks, near Alcatraz Island, while coming up the harbor laden with coal from Nanimo, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia. There are no hopes of saving the cargo or vessel.

Cld. the Liverpool ships Brewster, with 32,000 sacks of wheat; Rickby, with 40,000 sacks of wheat; Notion, 22,000 sacks of wheat. Also, ship Ruth, for Rio de Janeiro, with 4,000 bbls. flour, and Endeavor, for Hong Kong.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 14—Arr. steamship Liberty, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamship Juniata, for Philadelphia.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GLASGOW, Jan. 14.—The steamship St. Andrew, Capt. Scott, from Boston on the 31st of December, arrived here to-day.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—Evening.—An arrival here reports that the ship Northern Belle, Capt. Clarke, which sailed from Liverpool Nov. 16 for Boston, foundered at sea on the 1st of January. All on board were saved.

No. 546 Broadway.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT TO ERECT THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,

UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Trustees held at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on the 8th inst., it was RESOLVED, THAT THE ENTIRE NET PROCEEDS SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO THE ERECTION OF THE ASYLUM. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT—GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER.
SECRETARY—LIEUT. GEORGE B. BERGEN.
TREASURER—GEN. HORATIO G. SICKEL.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a NATIONAL HOME for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who in their patriotism have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness, who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel Des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers—Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the county poor-house, or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges—they have performed their part—we enjoy the result of their sacrifices—we must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a Home and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

by this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid toward the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

READ THE FOLLOWING CARDS:

We hereby certify that we have examined the diamond goods, pearls, emeralds, rubies and other precious stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS.,
Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden-lane, New-York.
J. HERMANN,
Diamond Setter, No. 391 Broome-st., New-York.

Having perfect confidence in the integrity of your enterprise, and heartily indorsing your noble object, it affords me pleasure to tender you gratuitously the use of my show-window for the display of your diamonds.
JOHN N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

From the Postmaster-General of the United States.

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.
A. W. RANDALL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Whereas, The Supervisors of the Gettysburgh Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, have made due application to John H. Diehl, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Second Collection District of the State of Pennsylvania, for permission to hold a Gift Festival; and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said Gift Festival will be devoted to charitable uses.

Permission is hereby granted to the said Supervisors to hold such Gift Festival, exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty in respect to said Gift Festival.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.

Having labored for three years to erect a home for our Crippled Veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New-York Legislature incorporating some 100 of our best citizens as directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen and influence.
Very truly yours,
CHAS. G. HALPINE.

Fully sympathizing with your great object, I tender you, gratuitously, the services of my Full Orchestra on the occasion of your Festival at Irving Hall.
THEODORE THOMAS.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the diamonds on public exhibition in the show-window of the large fur and hat establishment of John N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway, (under the St. Nicholas Hotel,) New-York. The world-renowned yacht *Henrietta* has also been purchased.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at $1 each, admitting the holders to the Fair and both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS;

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1868.
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1868.

On which latter occasion a Committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the Management in making the distribution, before the audience, at the

PRESENTATION FAIR,

to commence on MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

will be distributed among the Ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS:

No.		
A..1	Present in Greenbacks	$100,000
1..1	Present in Greenbacks	30,000
2..1	Present in Greenbacks	30,000
3..1	Yacht, the Famous *Henrietta*	50,000
4..1	Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
6..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
7..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings	15,000
8..1	Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9..1	Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10..1	Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (Large Diamonds)	7,000
11..1	Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,600
13..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14..1	Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings	5,000
15..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-Rings	4,000
20..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22..1	Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26..1	Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27..1	Pearl Necklace	3,500
28..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,500
29..1	Diamond Cross	3,000
30..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,000
33..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36..1	Diamond Brooch, (in Silver)	3,000
37..1	Diamond Cluster Pin	3,000
38..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42..1	Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44..1	Pearl Breast-Pin, Ear-Rings and Head Ornament	2,500
45..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46..1	Diamond Cross	2,500
47..1	Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
49..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50..1	Diamond Cluster Stem Pin	1,500
51..1	Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52..1	Diamond Cross	1,500
53..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Ear-Rings	1,500
54..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
55..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	1,500
56..1	Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
58..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59..1	Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60..1	Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61..1	Single-Stone Ring	1,500
62..1	Single-Stone Pin	1,500
63..1	Cluster Brooch	1,500
64..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	1,500
65..1	Pair Diamond Single-Stone Ear-Rings	800
66..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	800
67..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Ear-Rings and Pin	800
69..1	Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70..1	Diamond and Ruby Three-Stone Ring	800
71..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74..1	Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76..1	Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	500
78..1	Emerald Knob	500
79..1	Pair Diamond and Ruby Ear-Rings	500
80..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81..1	Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82..1	Ladies' Diamond Set Watch	400
83..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84..1	Gold Watch	300
85..1	Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
87..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
88..1	Diamond Three-Stone Ring	150
89..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	150
90..1	Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
93..1	Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94..1	Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95..1	Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear-Rings	100
96..1	Cameo Brooch	100
97..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	100
98..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99..1	Ladies' Gold Watch	100
100..1	Coral Brooch and Ear-Rings	100
101..1	Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102..1	Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103..1	Emeral Scarf Pin	50
104..1	Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1,104	One thousand Copies of the Splendidly illustrated Presentation Work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1,105 to 2,104	1,000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000

Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at $641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent to us in registered letters or post-office orders, in sums from $1 to $25 at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50	40 tickets to one address	$35 00
10 tickets to one address	9 00	50 tickets to one address	43 50
20 tickets to one address	17 50	100 tickets to one address	85 00

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,

NO. 546 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, NO. 1,126 CHESTNUT-ST.

1868—CRINOLINE—1868

LOCKWOOD'S NEW PATENT SPIRAL

(OR CONTINUOUS WIRE)

SKIRTS.

These SUPERIOR SKIRTS have been THOROUGHLY TESTED, and pronounced by the ladies as the most DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and BEAUTIFUL of all the CRINOLINES yet introduced. They are made of only TWO WIRES, the one heavy and the other light, and consequently are never out of order by separation or otherwise. They are made of the BEST TEMPERED SILVER-STEEL, BEAUTIFULLY COVERED AND ENAMELED. The TAPES are of a SUPERIOR Manufacture and Quality of thread, and ALL of the FASTENINGS well silvered.

These SKIRTS are guaranteed to WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY SKIRTS MADE BY ANY OTHER KNOWN METHOD. Ladies purchasing Crinoline WILL CONSULT THEIR OWN INTEREST by calling for these SKIRTS, and must not accept any as genuine that do not bear my name plainly printed on the band, in blue ink.

FOR SALE by all FIRST-CLASS Dry Goods Houses THROUGHOUT the country, and manufactured ONLY BY

G. W. LOCKWOOD,
Nos. 9 and 11 White-st., New-York.

SPIRAL SKIRT CAUTION.

WHEREAS:—I have recently purchased from Wests, Bradley & Cary, and am now the owner of certain Letters Patent granted to SAMUEL PEBERDY, Nov. 30, 1858, for an improvement in Ladies' Hoop Skirts, known as the "SPIRAL SKIRT," and as no such Skirt can be made except under said patent, DEALERS are hereby notified not to purchase or vend any spiral skirts except such as have my name with date of patent, etc., plainly printed on the band in blue ink, under penalty of prosecution for damages. Manufacturers are also notified that my rights under said patent will be enforced.

G. W. LOCKWOOD,
Nos. 9 and 11 White-st., New-York.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

NEVER FAILS TO CURE NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.

This great Internal Remedy is curing thousands of cases where all other remedies have failed. It is no mere "Anodyne," relieving for the moment, but is a perfect SPECIFIC and CURE for these painful diseases. The vast number of liniments, embrocations and external medicines, which act as stimulants of the surface only, are temporary in their effects and of doubtful virtue. The NEURALGIA KING reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system. A single trial will convince the most skeptical.

Price One Dollar per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.
A. L. MATHEWS & CO., No. 12 Gold-st., New-York.

WINTER CLOTHING.

Prices have Reached the Lowest Point.

A Fine Line of New Goods to be Closed Out by

DEVLIN & CO.,

Broadway, cor. Grand-st.,

Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 113, JAN. 14, 1868.

24, 64, 35, 40, 28, 7, 63, 68, 47, 34, 76, 44, 67, 48.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 174, JAN. 14, 1868.

33, 63, 56, 9, 21, 46, 68, 5, 6, 15, 37, 76, 36, 60, 57.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 73, JAN. 14, 1868.

52, 30, 18, 36, 69, 34, 68, 73, 48, 49, 37, 44, 55.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 14, JAN. 14, 1868.

21, 23, 16, 20, 50, 25, 4, 3, 48, 65, 14, 77, 69, 13, 2.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 19 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.